

# France Clears Agency Of Role in Ship Sinking



**Bernard Tricot leaving television studios in Paris after giving the results of his report on the role of the French**

## U.S. Anti-Satellite Test Linked to SDI Program

# U.S. Anti-Satellite Test Linked to SDI Program

By Bill Keller  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The effort by the U.S. Air Force to perfect a weapon that can destroy satellites has taken on new scientific and political importance because of the program's identification with the Strategic Defense Initiative, according to government officials and outside experts.

Technically, the anti-satellite program, which is scheduled for its first test against a target in space next month, is only one step in nearly 30 years of American research into anti-satellite weaponry.

But both supporters and critics said the program had become closely identified, both in technology and arms control implications, with President Ronald Reagan's plan for research into an anti-missile defense system.

Tests of anti-missile weapons severely limited by the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, but anti-satellite weapons are not covered by any agreement.

Critics such as Representative George E. Brown Jr., Democrat of California, say anti-satellite weapons are dangerous in themselves because, if developed unchecked, they would endanger the satellites that provide early warning communications in a crisis.

They also fault the timing of the test next month, saying it may poison the atmosphere for talks between President Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in November.

The critics also see anti-satellite weapons as the precursor of something much bigger. Testing of such weapons, they argue, will build

One Pentagon official involved in space policy said in an interview

SDI, and frequently called "star wars."

One Pentagon official involved in space policy said in an interview Friday that the overlap between anti-satellite technology and SDI was so great that if the United States was forced to stop testing anti-satellite weapons, "it would slow down certain parts of SDI today and probably prevent the completion of the research program."

Such a ban has been proposed both by the Soviet Union and by some American arms control advocates.

The Pentagon official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, said that the anti-satellite test next month would provide valuable information about the miniaturization of sensors and computers, which would be central to constructing orbiting battle stations to shoot down enemy missiles.

In the future, the Pentagon official said, the air force also expected to conduct tests of energy-beam weapons, including lasers, for use against satellites. Such weapons also are considered a leading candidate for a role in the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Both in Congress and at negotiations in Geneva, the effort to limit space weapons has centered on the anti-satellite ASAT program, because SDI is a nebulous assortment of components that exist only on drawing boards and in laboratories.

The House of Representatives voted in June to ban anti-satellite tests as long as the Soviet Union continued its two-year moratorium on such tests. But the ban was dropped in a House-Senate conference on the military authorization bill. That measure is awaiting a final House vote in September.

Mr. Brown, who led the fight for an anti-satellite ban, said that effort was not an indirect attack on SDI but an attempt to make Reagan administration take control more seriously. But he acknowledged that the two groups were inseparable.

The test next month will be the third firing of the anti-satellite rocket.

The experiment is a major advance because the two previous tests have been aimed only at ty points in space.

**INSIDE**

conservative "social agenda" of his own. Page

■ The U.S. government has



**Samantha Smith, 13, who visited Moscow after writing to Yuri V. Andropov, was killed in a plane crash. Page 2.**



## West Bank Palestinian Who Appealed Expulsion Agrees to 3-Year Exile

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A Palestinian whose court appeal of an expulsion order threw into doubt Israel's renewed policy of deporting suspected Arab subversives has agreed to a three-year voluntary exile in exchange for the cancellation of his deportation order, officials said Monday.

Halil Abu Ziad signed an agreement stipulating that he can return to the West Bank in three years if he has not engaged in hostile acts against Israel.

In return, the deportation order of Aug. 7 issued by the army command was provisionally canceled.

Mr. Abu Ziad was identified by Israeli security officials as commander of a West Bank unit of el-Fatah, the mainstream faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

His case was scheduled to be heard Wednesday by the Israeli Supreme Court.

Palestinian lawyers had hoped Mr. Abu Ziad's appeal could establish a precedent that would hinder a government policy of deporting suspected Arab subversives.

A military review board on Aug. 11 urged that the army's central command reconsider its decision to deport him, saying that while he could be linked to Fatah, there was no evidence that he engaged in specific terrorist actions.

Although the review board's recommendation was rejected by the central command and Mr. Abu Ziad was held under "administrative detention" without charges, senior army officers said they were dismayed because the review board's findings could be presented

as evidence in a Supreme Court hearing.

In rejecting the board's recommendation, the army command said that Mr. Abu Ziad "may not have been engaged in specific terrorist acts," but could have provided the inspiration and guidance for such acts.

Mr. Abu Ziad's lawyer, Amnon Zichroni, said Monday that his client had agreed to voluntary exile for three years because he was fearful that even if he won his appeal in the Supreme Court, the army could keep him in prison under administrative detention without formal charges.

"He spent 10 years in prison, and his wife is pregnant," Mr. Zichroni said. Mr. Abu Ziad was convicted in 1970 of engaging in terrorist activities.

### More Palestinians Arrested

Israeli forces have arrested dozens of Palestinians on the West Bank and questioned several thousand others following the shooting of two Israelis, one fatally on Saturday, Agence France-Presse reported from Tel Aviv.

### Moon-Owned N.Y. Paper Suspends Publication

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York City Tribune, a daily newspaper founded by Sun Myung Moon, the leader of the Unification Church, has announced it is suspending publication as of Monday but plans to launch an expanded version of the paper next year.

The newspaper was founded by News World Communications Inc. in 1983.

## U.S. Girl Who Wrote to Andropov Dies in Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AUBURN, Maine — Samantha Smith, the American schoolgirl who wrote to Yuri V. Andropov two years ago about her fear of nuclear war and then visited the Soviet Union as his guest, died in a plane crash Sunday night.

Jeff Gongoll, the Auburn airport manager, said that the twin-engine Beechcraft plane carrying six passengers and two crew members crashed in a wooded area just short of the runway, killing all those aboard. The Bar Harbor Airlines plane was on a flight from Boston and the pilot had reported no problems, Mr. Gongoll said.

There was no immediate indication of what caused the crash.

The state medical examiner, Dr. Henry Ryan, said that Samantha, 13, and her father, Arthur Smith, were among the passengers.

The other bodies were still unidentified. Jane Smith said her husband and daughter were flying in from Boston after a two-week stay in England, where Samantha had been filming a part in a television comedy that was to start on U.S. television next month.

After Samantha wrote to Andropov, then the Soviet leader, about her fear of nuclear war, he invited her to visit the Soviet Union in July 1983.

The Maine girl, then 11, became a celebrity and after the trip made many appearances on television talk shows.

The Soviet Union paid for the trip for Samantha and her parents, but she never met Andropov, who died seven months later.

Andropov's letter inviting her to the Soviet Union assured her that the Soviet Union was doing everything possible to avoid a nuclear war, Samantha said.

She said of the Soviet leader, "From his letter, to me he's just like a grandfather or an uncle."

Upon arrival in Moscow, she told a group of Soviet children: "The Americans are not going to start a war, either. So why are we still making all these bombs and pointing them at each other?"

During her visit, she participated in many activities with Russian children. She went to carnivals, the circus, the Bolshoi Ballet, beaches and classes.

In Moscow, the Tass news agency reported her death Monday, saying that "the name of Samantha Smith is well known in the U.S.S.R. and around the world."

It added that during her visit to the Soviet Union, "she saw for herself the sincere desire of the Soviet people to live in peace and to prevent nuclear war." (UPI, Reuters, AP)

## Polish Debts to Austria Rescheduled Bonn Asks For a Talk With Spy

Reuters

WARSAW — Austria has signed an agreement rescheduling Poland's debts and promising it new loans, the Polish news agency PAP said Monday.

It is the first Western country to do so since martial law was imposed in Poland in December 1981.

Western diplomats are uncertain whether the West will lend Poland the \$800 million it wants this year.

Austria, in the accord signed last week in Vienna, rescheduled payments due from 1982 to 1984 and pledged \$40 million in state-guaranteed credits to fund Polish imports from Austria.

Poland has a debt of about \$27 billion, the legacy of heavy borrowing in the 1970s.

The Paris Club of non-Communist creditor nations signed an agreement last month rescheduling \$12 billion. This paved the way for bilateral talks on repayment terms and new loans.

Western diplomats expect other countries to decide whether to em-

ulate Austria after the end of this month, when Poland is due to repay \$400 million owed from 1981.

West Germany, Poland's largest Western trading partner, has indicated that it may extend credits of about 100 million Deutsche marks (\$36 million), diplomatic sources said.

Billions of dollars due to be paid this year need rescheduling, and the Paris Club will tackle this next month, according to the sources.

Polish exports to the West in the first six months of last year were a mere 0.5 percent higher than in the first half of last year, and last month's trade surplus was only \$500,000.

### Underground Strength

A fugitive leader of Poland's outlawed Solidarity trade union movement estimated that the underground still has 50,000 to 70,000 full-time activists. The man, Zbigniew Bujak, spoke in an interview published Monday, The Associated Press reported from New York.

Mr. Bujak, 30, also said in the interview, with Newsweek magazine: "Those who work with us from time to time number about 200,000 to 250,000."

He said he expected the fight for union and individual rights would be a long one, and that he might end up in prison. "I am ready for a long struggle," he said. "I expect it to last 10 to 15 years. Something will certainly move. I am convinced I am going to see it."

Newsweek said that Mr. Bujak has managed to elude the police since 1981.

### Record Dutch Heroin Seizure

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — Police seized nearly 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of heroin in coordinated raids here, the largest drug haul in Dutch history, a police spokesman disclosed Monday. Nine Chinese nationals were arrested.

## Bonn Asks For a Talk With Spy

(Continued from Page 1)

headquarters and three others work for the Social Democratic Party.

But Mr. Ost said he knew of no such suspect in Mr. Kohl's office, and a Social Democratic spokesman said only that the party was conducting a "routine security check" of its employees.

Politicians and press commentators have stepped up demands for resignations in the affair.

There have been indications that the first resignation might come from the country's intelligence chief, Heribert Hellenbroich.

Those indications were strengthened Monday when Mr. Kohl's coalition partners, the Liberal Free Democrats, accused him of making "unpardonable errors."

Mr. Hellenbroich, 48, took over the secret service last month. Before that, he was chief of counterintelligence, and thus was responsible for Mr. Tiedge. He has confirmed that he knew Mr. Tiedge suffered from alcoholism and bouts of depression and was heavily in debt.

Mr. Zimmermann did not defend Mr. Hellenbroich in television interviews Sunday and complained that Mr. Hellenbroich had never informed his ministry about Mr. Tiedge's problems.

West German investigators said Monday that they were continuing the investigation of Miss Höke, who security sources said worked in the foreign affairs and defense section of President Richard von Weizsäcker's office.

Miss Höke was the third woman secretary exposed as a suspected spy this month. The two others disappeared, as did an army messenger under suspicion as a spy. (Reuters, UPI, NYT)

## Paris Report Clears Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

an elaborate French intelligence operation against Greenpeace, in which France dispatched at least two teams of agents to New Zealand to spy on the group.

One team — two agents, pretending to be a married couple — went to Auckland to investigate Greenpeace plans to send a flotilla to French Polynesia in an effort to stir up local separatist emotions and attract unfavorable publicity about French nuclear tests. The agents, who were arrested in New Zealand, have been named as Major Alain Mafart, 35, and Captain Dominique Prieur, 36. They had gone under the assumed names of Alain Turange and Sophie Turange.

A second team — three men, those who surrendered Monday — sailed from New Caledonia to New Zealand in a chartered yacht, the Ouvea, on a double mission.

They were to scout the Pacific areas where Greenpeace ships operate and lay the groundwork for joining the Greenpeace flotilla on any future anti-French expedition or, if possible, to be asked to skipper a Greenpeace ship.

The Ouvea left New Zealand on July 2, two days after the arrival of the Rainbow Warrior and the day before it was sunk. When the yacht called at Norfolk Island, on Australian territory, the crew were questioned by Australian and New Zealand police on July 16, then allowed to proceed.

But DGSE headquarters then ordered the team to abandon their yacht and escape, the report said.

The authorities in New Zealand are seeking another Frenchwoman who was working as an informer inside Greenpeace and was ordered out of New Zealand by her French superiors in May.

The woman, Christine-Hugette Cabon, 34, is said by the French press to work for the DGSE.

The report said that the "most troubling aspect" of the case is that there are no other plausible culprits. The operation might have been carried out by political extremists or the agents of some other country who wanted to harm Greenpeace and discredit France, Mr. Tricot said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Shuttle Ready for 3d Launching Try

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — The space shuttle Discovery was declared ready Monday for its third launching attempt in four days, but officials worried that poor weather in the area might frustrate them once again.

"We're watching a new area of disturbed weather off the northeast coast of Cuba, east of the Bahamas," a spokesman of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said. The forecast also called for thunderstorms in the vicinity of the launching pad and visibility that was barely in the acceptable range.

The odds that Tuesday's attempt might succeed were bettered, however, by a 54-minute "window" — the period in which the shuttle can be launched and still meet its flight objective of deploying three satellites and reviving a fourth. The first opportunity will be at 6:55 A.M. If there are thunderstorms, officials can wait until 7:49.

### Soviet Operation in Angola Is Alleged

PARIS (AP) — Soviet soldiers have joined with Angolan government forces in an offensive against insurgents, the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola said Monday in Paris.

Paulo Gato, a spokesman in France for the guerrilla group, said that a Soviet infantry battalion was actively involved in the operation aimed at sheltering Luanda from rebel action in anticipation of a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement there in September.

Mr. Gato said that the Angolan government was anxious "to prove it is in control of the situation and to thus realize a good propaganda effort." He said that the offensive had resulted in fierce combat in east-central Angola about 525 miles (850 kilometers) from Luanda, notably at Locuste, south of Luena.



A Shiite Muslim militiaman wearing a "Peace" T-shirt slings his Soviet-made grenade launcher across the Green Line that divides Beirut during a hail of fighting on Monday.

### Lebanon Militia Chiefs Meet Syrians

BEIRUT (UPI) — Lebanese Muslim militia chiefs and Syrian officials met Monday in Damascus to discuss a Christian refusal to accept Syrian observers as part of a cease-fire in Lebanon. Reports circulated about a French proposal for a new Western observer force in Beirut, but there were no details.

The Damascus talks involved Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Amal militia; Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, and Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam, militia sources said. Beirut radio said that a Lebanese Christian envoy might head for Syria on Tuesday.

Last weekend, Mr. Berri threatened open war if Syrian observers were not allowed deep in Christian territory to watch heavy guns. Christian leaders said that Syrian observers should stay on the front lines. Mr. Berri's militia was reported by the Christian radio Monday to be moving reinforcements and heavy guns to positions overlooking Christian areas. But the front lines were reported quiet Monday at the start of a two-day Muslim feast.

### Vietnam Approves Cambodia Talks

JAKARTA (AP) — Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, said Monday he had agreed to meet with officials from six southeast Asian nations to discuss the occupation of Cambodia and the guerrilla war against the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh.

The statement by Mr. Thach, who departed for Moscow after a five-day visit to Indonesia, appeared to soften slightly Vietnam's policy against international meetings on the 160,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

"We have a compromise in mind," said Mr. Thach's Indonesian counterpart, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. Mr. Thach agreed that Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and regional peace are closely tied, but said that the world "must see both sides" of the dispute.

### New Problems in Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

work force. She has her own life to lead."

The country's crippling housing shortage adds to the pressures on urban families, where young married couples may have to wait months or years for an apartment where they can live together apart from their parents.

Their cramped quarters, once they get them, contribute to the small families they choose to raise and to the pressures of home life that drive them apart. And they can make divorce doubly painful when an estranged couple is forced to remain together, in some cases for months or years, until they can find separate apartments.

All these pressures contribute to a birthrate that lags well below the needs of the work force.

An optimum birth rate would be 1,200 or more children for each 1,000 people, Mr. Peresentsev said. The rural birth rate approaches this, but the urban rate is 880 per 1,000 and in the big cities, it has fallen below 700 per 1,000.

Just 30 years ago, two-thirds of the Soviet population was rural. The proportion has shifted and now more than two-thirds live in cities. The result is a new and unusual freedom in life, with people

cut loose from the ties of family and village and seeking personal satisfaction and advancement in a new atmosphere. Fully one-fifth of the Soviet labor force changes jobs each year, statistics show.

The number of people migrating to cities each year, Mr. Peresentsev said, is 3 million to 4 million, with 1.5 million to 2 million moving in the other direction. That means a net shift of 1.5 million to 2 million people to the cities each year.

A major problem, he said, is that the shift from rural areas is not taking place where it is needed. In European Russia, where a stable rural work force is needed and where cities are filling their own manpower needs by normal growth, about 25 people per 1,000 leave for the cities each year.

In Soviet Central Asia, however, the population growth rate is much higher, producing workers that are needed in the industrially developing areas of the nation. Yet in Central Asia, only four people per 1,000 leave their rural homes each year.

Parity at Mr. Peresentsev's initiative, Soviet high schools have started a course called "The Ethics and Psychology of Family Life," which he said would take over some of the educational role of parents, a parental function that has suffered.

But what is ultimately needed, he said, is for the sociological process caused by the nation's rural shift to play itself out and for people to develop new social roles that fit the small, pressurized family, in which each person shares the burden of both work and homemaking.

The death has been announced of Mr. Adolphe Desnoes, De Legeat Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Petrofina.

The funeral mass will take place on Thursday, August 29th, 1985 at 11 a.m. in the church of Saint Jacques sur Couderberg, Place Royale, Brussels. No flowers by request.

DEATH NOTICE

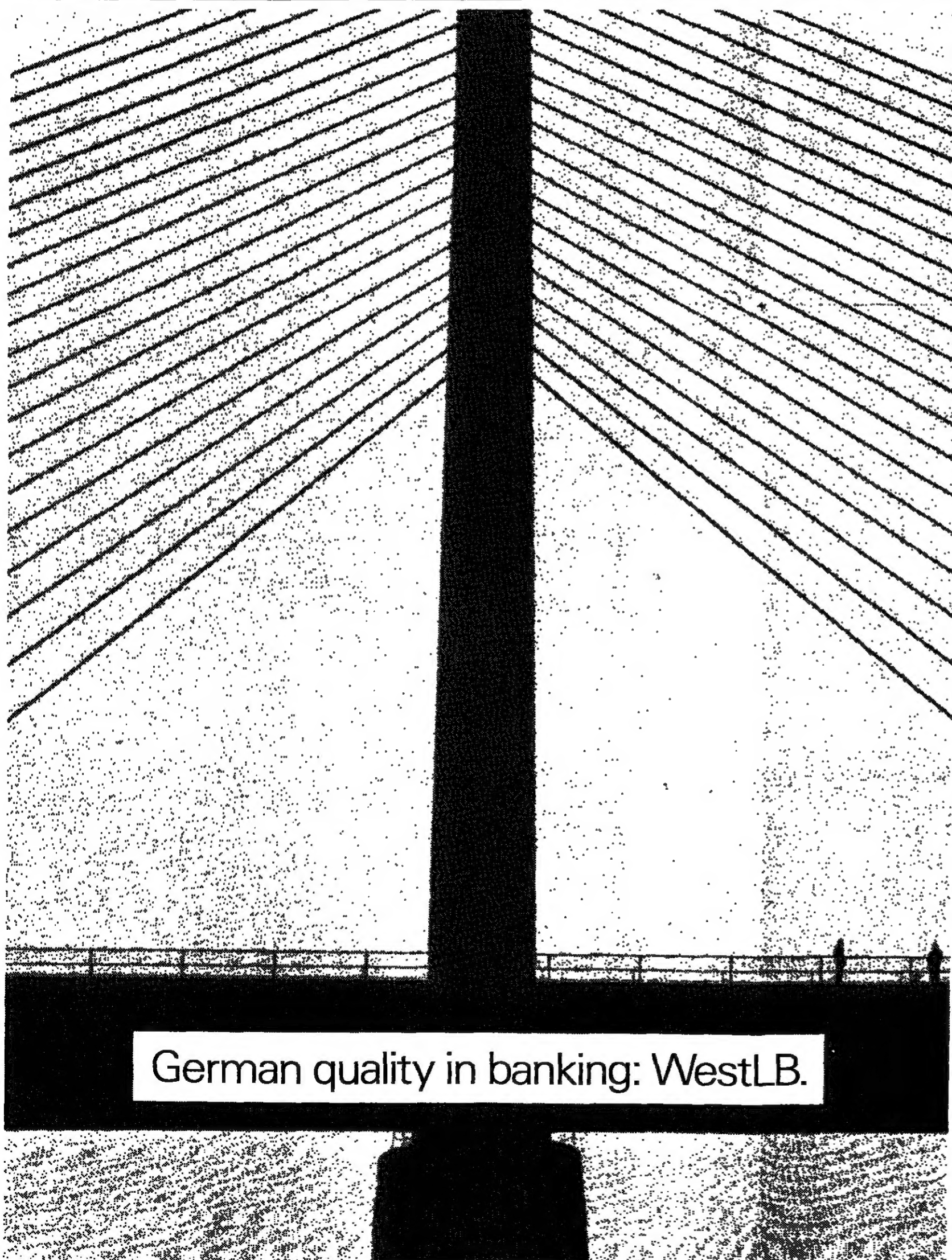
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# As U.S. Studies Cutbacks in Amtrak Rail System, Ridership Is Reaching New Peaks

By William E. Schmidt  
New York Times Service

**MERIDIAN, Mississippi** — Like many long-distance trains this summer, Amtrak's southbound Crescent has few empty seats when it stops each day in this steamy east Mississippi town.

On most days, the Crescent, which curls across the Deep South on its daily route between New York City and New Orleans, and seven other long-distance trains have been running at or near capacity with vacationers and their families.

In fact, throughout the Amtrak

system, ridership and revenues have risen at the same time. Congress has been studying possible cutbacks of as much as 15 percent in the rail passenger system's annual operating subsidy.

U.S. rail passenger services have long been in decline because of difficulty in competing with airlines.

"We have more people wanting to ride the train this summer than we sometimes have seats," said LaMonte Cook, the ticket agent here, who says he is now handling as many as 100 passengers a day out of the tiny rail station in Meridian, one of four towns in Mississippi

that still have daily passenger service.

Ridership on Amtrak's overnight trains generally peaks in the summer months, but in July it was up an estimated 7 percent over a year ago, and advance bookings since June have been running 15 percent to 20 percent ahead of a year ago.

Amtrak officials say the increase in ridership is probably a result, among other things, of discount fares and the debate in Congress over the future of the nation's passenger rail system, formally known as the National Railroad Passenger Corp.

Business has been so good this

summer that, according to preliminary estimates, Amtrak's passenger-related revenues topped out at \$61.8 million in July, the highest total for any July since the company was created in 1971, said Susan Martin, an Amtrak spokesman.

Amtrak is projecting that it will carry about 20.7 million passengers this year, an increase of 4.5 percent over last year. The short-haul trains in the densely populated Northeast Corridor account for slightly more than half of the railroad's annual ridership, and about half the passenger-related revenues, which last year were about \$758 million.

Richard Popwell, a conductor on

the Crescent, says the trains are as full this summer as he has ever seen them.

"I'm not sure why it's so crowded," he said, "but I think a lot of people are maybe coming out because they've heard Amtrak is going out of business, and this will be their last chance to ride a train."

The increase in riders on the system's long-distance trains comes as Congress prepares to resume debate next month over how much to cut the government's annual subsidy to the passenger rail system, which nationwide runs about 240 trains a day over 24,000 route miles (38,780 kilometers).

The Reagan administration had proposed elimination of Amtrak's operating subsidy, which is currently \$684 million.

The subsidy makes up about 42 percent of the railroad's annual operating budget of about \$1.5 billion, with the remainder coming from passenger fares.

Congress balked at the administration's proposal. Instead, in the budget resolution adopted earlier this year, Congress recommended a 15-percent cut in the subsidy. More recently, the House of Representatives has been discussing a 10-percent cut.

Passengers riding the trains this

summer say that low fares were a big factor in attracting them to the train.

Amtrak's All Aboard America fare, for example, allows round-trip travel anywhere within the eastern United States for \$150 for adults and \$75 for children.

That fare, which carries some restrictions, is \$25 less than it was last year. Identical fares, which are a substantial discount from regular Amtrak prices, apply in other regions of the country.

That meant that Ron Stryon and

his wife, LuAnn, of New Orleans, had to pay just \$450 to take their two children to New York and back, to visit relatives, recently. "It's a lot faster than a car, and cheaper by far than the airplane," said Mr. Stryon.

Others aboard the train said they took the train simply because they preferred it. "We've decided to deal with the problems of the 20th century by retreating to the 19th century," said Derek Van Loan, who, along with his wife, Mac Margaret, was traveling the country by rail this summer.

## In New Role, Meese Makes Right's 'Social Agenda' His Own

By Howard Kurtz  
and Mary Thornton  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — In his first six months as U.S. attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d has generated almost as much controversy as during the yearlong debate over his fitness for the job.

Mr. Meese, 54, is far more outspoken than his low-key predecessor, William French Smith, and appears more determined to press the conservative "social agenda" on issues like prayer in public schools and abortion.

His chief spokesman, Terry H. Eastland, calls Mr. Meese "the most outspoken attorney general in 40 years." Mr. Meese's detractors call him one of the most political and ideological men to head the Justice Department.

"We have had political attorneys general before," said Ralph G. Nease, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. "I am not sure we've had an attorney general like this one, who seems to display so little respect for the law. He is much more aggressive, much more confrontational, in pursuit of the radical right's agenda."

Mr. Meese disputed the notion that he has politicized the job.

"My first six months in office would tend to mark me as a more legally oriented attorney general," he said in an interview. He said he has been "devoted to legal issues rather than political issues, and I've specifically avoided doing anything that would give the impression of political involvement."

Many Americans recall Mr. Meese as a nominee under fire, the subject of an independent counsel's probe of such issues as his failure to disclose a \$15,000 interest-free loan from a friend who later received a government job. The inquiry last year found no evidence that Mr. Meese had violated any laws, and



Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has brought a two-fisted style to the Justice Department.

after the investigation he fought successfully for Senate confirmation.

A former prosecutor in Alameda County, California, Mr. Meese has given top priority to combating narcotics, terrorism, organized crime and white-collar crime. On criminal justice issues, where he feels most at home, Mr. Meese has stirred considerable debate.

On Sunday, he described as "infamous" and "wrong" the 1966 Supreme Court decision creating the Miranda rule, which greatly ex-

panded the rights of criminal suspects in police custody.

He has been criticized widely for allowing E.F. Hutton & Co. to plead guilty to 2,000 felony counts in a huge check-kiting scheme without seeking charges against any of its officials.

Mr. Meese's influence extends well beyond the Justice Department. He reviews most domestic issues as head of the cabinet's Domestic Policy Council and attends meetings of the National Security Council.

He was Ronald Reagan's chief of staff in the early 1970s when Mr. Reagan was governor of California, and came to the White House with Mr. Reagan in 1981 with the title of counselor to the president.

As attorney general, he remains close to Mr. Reagan. When Mr. Meese speaks out on abortion, religion or affirmative action against discrimination, few doubt that he is expressing Mr. Reagan's views.

Conservative activists say that they have found a more receptive

audience at the Justice Department since Mr. Meese took over Feb. 25. "We think of Meese as more take-charge on our issues," said Jon Pascale of the Free Congress Foundation. "We worked hard for his nomination. He's done a real good job so far."

Despite his combative image, in person Mr. Meese seems genial and easygoing. He appears more comfortable in the job than did Mr. Smith, a reserved corporate lawyer.

At the same time, Mr. Meese appears willing to take on a political fight. He continued to push the nomination of William Bradford Reynolds to be associate attorney general long after it appeared doomed, and opened old wounds by calling the nation's civil rights groups, who opposed Mr. Reynolds, a "very pernicious lobby."

The Senate Judiciary Committee rejected the nomination in June. Perhaps no single action better typifies Mr. Meese's two-fisted style than the Justice Department's recent friend-of-the-court brief urging the Supreme Court to overturn its 1973 decision legalizing abortion.

Mr. Smith had stopped short of asking the justices to reverse their 7-to-2 ruling in Roe vs. Wade, asking instead that the states be given greater leeway to regulate abortion. But the new brief calls the 1973 decision "inherently unworkable" and "so far flawed that this court should overrule it."

Mr. Meese ruffled more legal feathers last month when he ripped into a series of Supreme Court rulings on voluntary school prayer, aid to parochial schools and states' rights.

Accusing the justices of "a bewildering Catch-22 logic" and "a mistaken understanding of constitutional theory," he said that the Founding Fathers would have found the court's views on religion "bizarre."

Mr. Meese also has challenged the "doctrine of incorporation," under which the courts have held for the last 60 years that most provisions of the Bill of Rights apply to the states. Mr. Meese said the doctrine, which has provided the basis for much modern litigation involving civil liberties, privacy and religion, rests on "an intellectually shaky foundation."

Such rhetorical assaults underscore the importance that Mr. Meese places on the courts as a vehicle for conservative reform. By 1988, Mr. Reagan will have selected more than half the nation's federal judges, and Mr. Meese is serving as chief architect of Mr. Reagan's effort to reshape the judiciary.

But Mr. Meese maintained that "we don't have any issue-by-issue ideological test" for judicial candidates. He said he is looking for people with a philosophy of judicial restraint.

## U.S. Agrees to Pay Crash Victims' Families

By Philip M. Boffey  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. government has agreed to pay millions of dollars to relatives of the 145 passengers killed in the crash of a Pan American World Airways jetliner outside New Orleans in 1982, according to officials of the Federal Aviation Administration.

The crash was attributed to violent wind shifts that caused the plane to dive suddenly. Relatives of the victims said the FAA failed to alert the Pan American pilot sufficiently about possible wind shear and was partly at fault.

Frederick H. Farrar, an FAA spokesman, said Sunday that the government had agreed with Pan American's insurance carriers to split the payments to the survivors, with the government and the airline each paying half.

"It was cheaper for the FAA to pay half the damages than to contest it," Mr. Farrar said. "We did not believe then and do not believe

now that we were at fault. Our traffic controllers gave sufficient warning that wind shear could be expected."

Experts investigating the crash of a Delta Air Lines jet in Dallas on Aug. 2 have also focused on wind shear as a possible cause.

Officials of the FAA and Michael J. Pangia, a lawyer whose firm represented two plaintiffs in the 1982 case, said the FAA had paid damages in other cases where the agency seemed likely to be judged partly culpable for an accident, so the latest settlement would have no special impact as a precedent on claims arising from the Delta crash.

James S. Dillman, an FAA attorney, called international law "a very important element in our thinking." He noted that the Warsaw Convention limited the liability of airlines to \$75,000 per passenger on international flights.

Thus there was "a substantial chance," he said, that relatives of

the approximately 40 travelers on the flight who held tickets for destinations abroad would win large judgments in the courts and that the government, however small its culpability, might be left to pay the bulk of the damages.

Mr. Dillman said most of the New Orleans claims had been settled, although in some cases relatives were still seeking higher amounts in the courts. He estimated the government's total payout as in the millions of dollars but not the tens of millions.

### Problems Delay 5 Flights

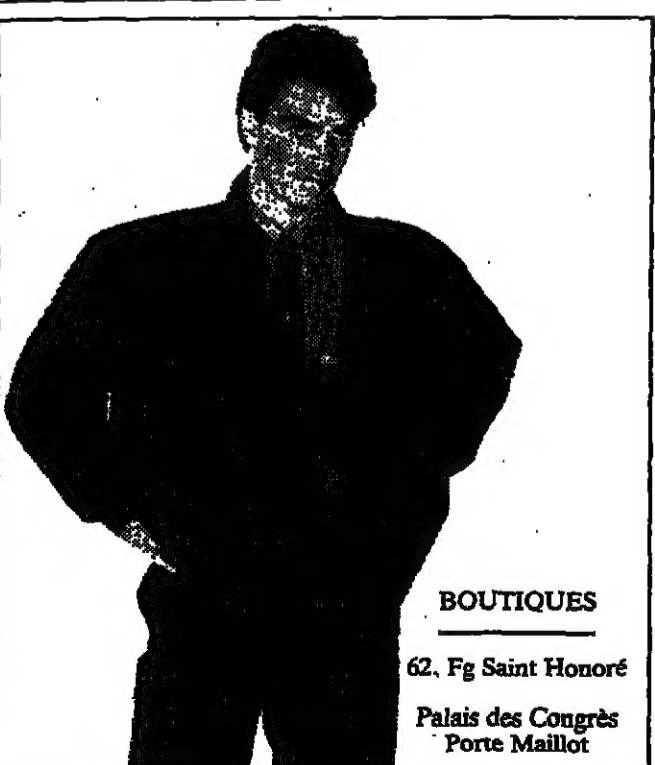
Five airline flights, four in the United States, were disrupted Sunday by apparent engine problems. The Associated Press reported from New York.

United Air Lines said a Boeing 737 flight was delayed after taxiing on the runway in Cleveland because a valve stuck in one of the jet's two engines.

A Boeing 737 crashed on takeoff Thursday in Manchester, killing 34 people, when an engine exploded.

In London, a British Airways Boeing 737 made an emergency landing after a cockpit light indicated one of its two engines was overheating.

Three other commercial flights in the United States, involving a People Express Boeing 737 in New Jersey, an Eastern Airlines A-300 Airbus in Texas, and a Northwest Airlines 747 in Washington, also were disrupted Sunday due to apparent engine problems.



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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The South Africa Debate

Something ritual, reflexive and off the point has seized the debate in America about South Africa. People seem more interested in demolishing each other's arguments and in justifying their own prior political biases than in trying to understand what is going on in South Africa and what the U.S. position should be. Every cliché in the book has been trotted out. Empty theorizing runs riot. It is lots of fun. But it is reckless. America needs a clear, strong, honestly agreed upon, bipartisan policy toward South Africa, its government and its turmoil. It is a measure of the self-absorption and confusion reigning at the moment that even this self-evident proposition is held in doubt.

There is nothing America can do, so it should do nothing — this is an only slightly exaggerated form of an argument one increasingly reads and hears. It is made most often by conservatives, and it rests almost entirely on reasoning that conservatives themselves deride when it is hurled at them from the other side in arguments over how America should react to various Soviet overtures. Left and right are still at it, only they have had a kind of cultural exchange of their own: Each side has stolen the other's arguments. Nobody seems ashamed.

These arguments — overstated, extreme — do not stand up much better in the South African context than when applied to East-West matters. They have the same unmistakable aspect of debating points that may or may not have anything to do with reality. Thus we find conservatism arguing about President Botha (as liberalism is wont to do about whoever is Soviet party secretary that year) that, though his acts may look like a considerable breakthrough toward decency and reform, and that to push him in any respect is to endanger him with the "hard-liners" in his own camp and to show, as said hard-liners have always argued, that reasonableness doesn't pay.

A variation, which conservatives have hooted down when it was made by their liberal opponents in relation to taking tough action against places from North Vietnam to Nicaragua, is that tough action will only unify the country around its presiding villain and thus work in the opposite way from that intended. Besides, say a few of these folks whose instinct for interventionism is generally strong (and sound), it is surely none of our business how they organize their affairs in South Africa. Finally there comes what the right, in another context, denounces as "moral equivalence," that insistence on seeing both sides at fault no matter how lowering the crime of one may be in relation to that of the other.

Hold the mirror up to this and you will see how those who can provide you with any number of impassioned arguments as to why the United States should follow a policy of "constructive engagement" toward the Soviet Union, no matter what it does, and who are often indifferent to or doubtful about its brutalities, have reversed polemic course just as thoroughly as their antagonists have.

At about this point you will hear the nuclear holocaust argument made. Those who are forever arguing that to get tough in any respect or any degree with the Soviets over anything is to invite almost certain obliteration of the planet will protest that the Soviet case is a special one. But the apartheid pacifists have their own variation on this ultimate threat. Again and again one will hear that the risk in pushing Mr. Botha is that the world will end up with a brutish black African anarchy on the Ugandan model. There is a little of the when-you've-seen-one-you've-seen-them-all mentality to this. But it is also true that no one can look at the political and economic condition of most of the newly liberated countries of black Africa and hope that South Africa minus apartheid will end up like them.

The point is, however, that, just as it is possible (and necessary) to press the Soviets on questions of human rights and political subversion and aggression without inviting nuclear war, so it is possible (and necessary) to press the white apartheid government of South Africa to abandon its institutionalized cruelties without inviting a nightmare of anarchy.

Mr. Botha would like you to think otherwise. He and his government keep putting forward these two false alternatives: Leave us alone or risk the disintegration and impoverishment of the land. But the real alternative to what he is doing is to end a system of gratuitous cruelty and oppression visited on people for no other reason than their race. It is the continuation of that system, more than anything else, that is likely to bring on precisely the violent debacle he purports to be warding off. Conservatives who understand that abject appeasement is likely to lead to nuclear war than to avert it should have little trouble understanding that the same is true of the South African version of the holocaust.

The white South African government, famous for its habit of gunning down peaceful protesters for over a quarter of a century now, has resisted every inch of the way taking those steps that could ameliorate the system, always giving too little and too late. It is sometimes noted in distinguishing South Africa from various totalitarian and authoritarian states that certain elements of democratic openness are present there as compared with other tyrannies. This is true, but it hardly excuses the gun-enforced mass racial repression.

Rather, it suggests that pressure may have some response. On both moral and political grounds, it seems to us, there is an obligation for the United States, on which Pretoria so greatly depends, to press it to take advantage of what remains of the opportunity to reach a just and stable solution. America does have power; it does have influence; it does have responsibility. It does have urgent cause to act while there are still parties around with whom the Botha government can deal. Isolation, abdication, the big struggle would be criminal.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Less Liberty in Liberia

Unhappy Liberia has its own version of one man, one vote. There, only one man's voice matters. He is Samuel K. Doe, a former sergeant who at age 28 ensconced himself as president in 1980 after his soldiers bayoneted a civilian predecessor. He is now a five-star general whose most conspicuous victory is over the calendar. He has added two years to his age so that, officially, he will be 35, as required by the constitution, when the people choose him for president in November.

To assure that election result, all serious opposition parties have been ruled ineligible, their leaders jailed, their newspapers silenced. The most formidable challenger is Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, candidate of the Liberal Action Party. Harvard-educated and a former minister of finance, Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf has been Citibank's representative in Nairobi. In a recent speech in Philadelphia, she faulted Liberia's lavish public spending. For this she was arrested on her return to Monrovia, accused of endangering stability. Last week, incredibly, she was put on trial for sedition.

All this cries out for more than a routine response. Americans have special historic ties to Liberia, which was established in 1822 with

American help as a haven for freed black slaves. Its use of English, its constitution and even its flag reflect this history. But the promise of liberty has never been realized. Liberians have endured poverty and corrupt misgovernment, and General Doe's erratic despotism now outdoes that of his predecessors.

Nevertheless, since his coup, U.S. foreign aid to Liberia has quadrupled to \$83 million this year, the highest per capita figure in Africa. To induce him to hold the elections that he promised, \$250,000 of this aid was earmarked to help pay the costs. General Doe denounced Washington for interfering and vowed to return the money. Wholly in character, he hasn't.

The general seemingly assumes that the Reagan administration will put up with anything so long as he makes anti-Communist noises and causes no trouble about a vital Voice of America transmitter. But jailing a Citibank representative for preaching fiscal conservatism shows neither scruple nor sense. If Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf and other challengers are barred from the election, a healthy cut in Liberian aid — especially \$13 million in military aid — is one vote that America can cast.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Botha Rounds Up the Talkers

As the hollow echoes of President Botha's empty "reform" speech die away, his police are busier than ever. The latest roundup of United Democratic Front has serious implications. There are the kind of people with whom the authorities ought to be talking if the unspecified reform promises are ever to be taken seriously. What matters is that the white minority should hold unconditional negotiations

with freely chosen African representatives. If the whites enter these off promised talks with no intention of making any sacrifices of privilege, violence will gain even more appeal. White South Africans regard themselves as an unfairly unacknowledged adjunct of the West. It is the duty of the West, and its opportunity, to remind them of the lowest common denominator for membership of our club, which implies repeal of the most savage statutes to be found almost anywhere in the world.

—The Guardian (London).

## FROM OUR AUG. 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: Japan Is Set to Annex Korea

PEKING — The last act of the tragedy of Korea's passing from the ranks of the Powers is scheduled, according to the Chinese Government's advice, for next Monday [Aug. 29]. The Japanese programme compels the Emperor of Korea to enact the force of requesting the Emperor of Japan to take over the country, this request having been carefully formulated by the Tokyo authorities. Japan will pension the Korean Emperor and will liberally reward the members of the notorious Il-Chin-hoi political society for aiding Japanese intrigues against their country's nationality.

### 1935: War Games Show Army Flaws

PINE CAMP, N.Y. — The biggest peace-time maneuvers held in the United States, staged here during the past week, revealed startling defects in the training and equipment of the regular army and the National Guard, officers admitted following a "battle" between the invading and defending armies. One side was found to have only five effective tanks. There was a deplorable lack of transport, resulting in 155-millimeter guns being moved at only eight miles an hour. Officers said the refusal of Congress to abolish antiquated army posts has hampered efficient military reorganization.

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## A Record of Failure To Inflect Pretoria

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has overplayed the U.S. hand in South Africa at all times. As a result, American influence there has been advertised.

Civil strife, far from being averted, has been promoted. Brutal confrontation is now apt to intensify.

Appasement with an anti-Soviet spin was the form first taken by the policy pulled up into the term "constructive engagement." The theory was that P.W. Botha, having sprung from the security forces, was particularly keen to close South Africa's northern borders against forays from Angola and Mozambique by guerrillas of the African National Congress.

From 1981 through 1984, U.S. policy centered on making peace along those borders. In return for American support, Mr. Botha was to cease sab-

otage operations by South African forces and their local "contras" against the two Marxist regimes, which were to shut down. Havana and end ties with Moscow, Havana and the rest of the international Communist gang. Progress along these lines was billed as the beginning of the end of Communist influence in southern Africa.

The policy failed either because Mr. Botha lost control over his security forces or, more likely, because he was dithering. Washington all along. The failure became absolutely certain when a South African raiding party was discovered trying to blow up installations of an American oil company in northern Angola. In protest, the United States withdrew its ambassador in Pretoria last June.

The racial situation inside South Africa had taken a violent turn 18 months before. In place of the banned ANC there sprang up a United Democratic Front linking black clergy and trade union leaders. To protest against miserable economic conditions and a denial of political rights, the UDF launched strikes, boycotts and demonstrations. Last fall 16 UDF leaders were arrested and charged with treason.

The arrests ended chances for serious dialogue. Blacks increasingly used force against other blacks working for the regime. Police crackdowns accelerated the cycle of killing. The stage was set for a declaration of emergency on July 20. In America, the arrest of the UDF leaders triggered a protest movement led by blacks and white liberals. Demonstrations were staged outside the South African Embassy, and moves to apply economic sanctions were launched in Congress. The Reagan administration viewed the protests as a ploy to hold blacks and liberals with the Democrats against President Reagan despite his landslide victory. As a counterpunch, conservative Republicans were urged to join the protests, and Mr. Reagan himself received a black South African, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

So there was no middle ground in the United States when President Botha's declaration of emergency stirred a furor in the Congress. Huge majorities in the House and the Senate whooped through separate bills applying punitive sanctions against South Africa. A conference compromise was arranged and passed by the House. Only the threat of a filibuster by Jesse Helms of North Carolina blocked Senate passage just before the August recess.

The administration claimed to welcome the threat of sanctions as a whip to force concessions from the Botha government. In that spirit the president's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, and five other U.S. officials conferred with the South African foreign minister, P.W. Botha. They emerged from the session voicing hope for concessions to be offered by President Botha in a speech set for Aug. 15.

The speech offered nothing new. Mr. McFarlane acknowledged disappointment. But he counseled dispassion to explore possibilities with President Botha, and he sharply criticized Bishop Tutu for not joining a group of clerics who visited Mr. Botha.

The Reagan administration has tried all approaches on all parties and failed every time. It has tried to appease Mr. Botha and failed. It has tried to threaten Mr. Botha and failed. It has tried to support the blacks and failed. It is now blaming the blacks — and failing once again.

President Botha now knows that American policy in southern Africa is largely anti-Communist bluster. The blacks know it, too. Neither side has any reason to pay heed to Washington, and the catastrophe that has been so long and noisily announced seems closer than ever.

At no time did the United States have a strong hand to play. It is not prepared to fight for justice in South Africa, nor to make economic sacrifice. But why pretend otherwise? The answer lies deep in the national psyche. Fed up with years of trouble, America seeks reassurance. The Reagan administration provides it in a buoyant president with a genuine talent for retreating from failed policies as if nothing had gone wrong. But later the storms gather — in the economy, in the Middle East and even in distant South Africa.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## LETTERS

### Bad Examples in Africa

How many of us would enjoy living as citizens in black Africa? Every informed person knows those countries to be authoritarian one-party states, when not tyrannical hellholes, with ramshackle economies that only foreign aid saves from collapse.

Yes, the South African whites, by mistreating, humiliating and exploiting the blacks, have brought them to the point where they are not taking it anymore. One need only put oneself in the place of the blacks to understand. But one man, one vote? One need only put oneself in the place of the whites to see it is unworkable.

IRVING PASKUDNYAK

Paris

Regarding the editorial "Not at White Convenience" (Aug. 21):

I am at a loss to understand the media's attitude toward the South African regime. The editorial states, "It is forgotten that [the government] is committing a terrible, continuing crime . . . But no, it is not forgotten. We are told about it every day."

Should readers forget the millions of blacks killed by black governments throughout Africa for 25 years in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Zaire, etc.? Is any African country ruled by one man, one vote?

J. CAUWENBERG

Brussels

## The Posthumous Reward for Moderation

By Dhiren Bhagat

BOMBAY — When it all started in the late 1970s, it was a case of Sikhs killing Sikhs. Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale's militant faction locked in conflict with a group it regarded as heretical. Then Sikhs killed Hindus. Then Hindus killed Sikhs. With last Tuesday's assassination of Sant Harmandir Singh Longowal, the moderate Sikh leader, by two Sikh extremists, it is Sikhs killing Sikhs once again.

But it is not back to square one. Mr. Longowal was the third leader to die in the triangular conflict, and the least charismatic. Each of the three died a violent death. Mr. Bhindranwale was killed when the Indian army stormed the Golden Temple in June last year. Indira Gandhi was assassinated by Sikh guards last October.

All three leaders died when they thought they had achieved a position of strength. Mr. Longowal's death came less than a month after he negotiated a peace accord with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Mr. Longowal's publicity people introduced him to the press as the "dictator" of Sikh agitation. Since he spoke no English, it is reasonable to suppose he was unaware of the associations of the word. He was the unlikely of dictators.

The guardian of a Sikh shrine in his home village of Longowal (hence his name), he emerged in regional politics for the Akali Dal party in the latter 1960s. A soft-spoken, unimposing man, he made no impact. But in 1975, during the emergency, the party leadership was in prison and someone had to step in. Mr. Longowal did just that.

He was never a fighting man. At the beginning of the Amritsar agitation in 1982, I asked him what he thought of the Farsi verse in which

the last Sikh guru legitimized the use of the sword if all other means had failed. He smiled. He would not resort to violence, he said. He would rather the Sikhs sacrificed themselves to the enemy's violence.

Events dwarfed him. When in 1982 he should have isolated and resisted Mr. Bhindranwale, he embraced the militant preacher instead, hoping thereby to contain him. Mr. Bhindranwale had been

**The extremists have struck but it was not Mr. Longowal they wanted. It was the peace accord with Rajiv Gandhi that they wished to kill.**

created by the Congress Party, specifically by Sanjay Gandhi and Zail Singh, the present president of India, who were both in opposition then and on the lookout for a Sikh religious figure they could use to electoral advantage against Mr. Longowal. The Akali Dal was conducting a peaceful — if ineffective — agitation in Patiala over the river waters dispute. When Mr. Bhindranwale called up his own irresponsible agitation from the Golden Temple, Mr. Longowal muttered to an aide, "What is this dead snake they have put around our neck?"

That was the time to shove off the snake, to challenge Mr. Bhindranwale when he was not yet a popular leader, to cement Hindu-Sikh ties that Mr. Bhindranwale was undermining with his sectarian propaganda. Instead, Mr. Longowal moved his own agitation to Amritsar, joining forces with Mr. Bhindranwale.

To be fair to Mr. Longowal, it is a difficult job being a Sikh moderate.

time when no other leading Sikh politician was prepared to sign a deal with the government, he did. What convinced him was his belief that most Sikhs in the country were tired of agitation and of the obloquy of being regarded as subversive citizens. He calculated that they would welcome the pact, and he was right.

With a few obvious exceptions, Sikhs all over India heaved a sigh of relief, and the press made him a hero. "The dramatic accord," wrote a Sikh columnist, "is one of those historic moments which help a nation recover something of its natural, moral rhythm after a radical breach in its tone and tenor."

The extremists have struck but it was not Mr. Longowal they wanted. It was the peace accord with Rajiv Gandhi that they wished to kill.

The central government has delayed the elections in Punjab by three days, to Sept. 25. Those elections may have to be delayed much longer. But whether or not the peace accord survives, it was not a futile exercise. Something has been won.

No Hindu mourned the death of Mr. Bhindranwale. Few Sikhs mourned Mrs. Gandhi's death — and even if they did, they did not dare attend her funeral for fear of losing their lives. Mr. Longowal may have been the least charismatic of the three but his death has been mourned by Hindus and Sikhs. His funeral last Wednesday was attended by both communities.

Hindus and Sikhs are coming together. That is the achievement and the reward of moderation.

The writer, a columnist for several Indian publications and a correspondent of The Spectator in London, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Yes, Reagan Has a Philosophy, but It Won't Work

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Does Ronald Reagan have a political philosophy? Of course he does, you say. He is a conservative, urging self-reliance and all the old virtues. But wait — one of the central tenets of conservatism has been "fiscal responsibility," and the Reagan men have already doubled the national debt.

How about populism, embracing the anti-establishment resentments of the legions of little guys? No. The easy-money American populism of the past has become more of a political posture than a philosophy; it is now populism, better suited to campaigning than governing.

If neither strict conservative nor inflationary populism, then what is he? One word he has used is federalist, which now means "not nationalistic." He talks of shifting a share of

federal power to state and local authority. Let's examine that.

This year the president and Congress put an end to general revenue sharing. In a budget that needed cutting, it was the first cut made, \$4 billion saved and none so poor as to do it revenue.

I remember revenue sharing; it was part of the "new federalism." Conceived by Walter Heller, the Kennedy economist, and carried out a decade later by Richard Nixon, revenue sharing was seen as a way to shift power from Washington to the states and localities. The idea was to return a portion of the anticipated growth of revenues to political levels closer to the people, without federal strings attached — on the assumption that

tax collection was most efficient at the federal level, and decisions on spending would be most responsive if made on the local scene.

This is not Mr. Reagan's philosophy. Although he has spoken in the past about returning power to the states (through the transfer to them of federal revenue sources like excise taxes), his actions in office have been in the opposite direction.

For example, at the core of his tax simplification is the end of deductibility of state and local taxes from federal taxes. Deductibility has been a bulwark of federalism, making taxation less painful for localities. The more you pay in local taxes, the more you take off your federal income tax.

Thus, in both big actions in the

area of federalism — ending revenue sharing and proposing to end deductibility — Mr. Reagan has chosen to make it tougher for those levels of government "closer to the people."

Can it be that the Reagan approach is to centralize power, weaken state governments and impoverish localities — making him the biggest anti-federalist since FDR?

It may seem that way, but I suggest that the direction of the flow of governmental power is of little concern to Mr. Reagan. "Big government," to him, is not the federal government but the sum of all government. His philosophy is to reduce total government, and his technique can be summed up in three words: Make taxation painful.

That explains the demise of revenue sharing, which provided funds to localities painlessly. That also explains his eagerness to end deductibility, because this would make local taxation hurt much more. Moreover, Mr. Reagan is on record as opposing pay-as-you-go methods of collection; he would rather the taxpayer get sluggish once a year, causing John Q. to rise up against the tormentors.

His theory is that if taxation hurts, the taxpayer will bring enormous pressure to bear on legislators at every level to spend less, which in turn will lead to a reversal of the long rise of the invasion of the private sector by public officials. If the additional tax money is not there, goes the Reagan theory, it won't be spent.

Makes sense, if you figure that people still act the way sensible people used to act. The only trouble with the Reagan political theory is the end run around the bottom line — borrowing — which defeats his central purpose.

His entire philosophy is based on the discipline expected to be enforced by the fear of federal deficits, as well as the fear of excessive local bond issues. But that healthy concern is diminished. Deficits are shrugged off and spending grows apace. The Reagan philosophy is foundering on the rock of the confidence he has created.

Mr. Reagan is neither conservative, populist nor federalist. He is a governmental minimalist, reliant on a weapon that does not work.

"The only thing we have to fear," goes the necessary call to action, "is fearlessness — namely, unreasoning, unjustified overconfidence that paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance . . ."

The New York Times.

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## Why Doesn't the Buck Pass Upward?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — At a time when the United States is increasingly preoccupied with the economic challenge from Japan, I have been thinking hard about one aspect of the tragedy that killed 520 people in the crash earlier this month of a Japan Air Lines plane.

I noted these lines in a story after the crash: "Japan Air Lines President Yasumoto Takagi announced tonight that he intended to resign 'as soon as the situation has settled down.' He told reporters, 'I want to take responsibility.' Such resignations are common in the Japanese business and political world, where leaders are held to have ultimate responsibility for all acts of their subordinates. Mr. Takagi called on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today to inform him of his decision. Mr. Nakasone reportedly admonished Mr. Takagi for the accident, saying that discipline at the airline had become lax."

I wonder if there is not a lesson for Americans in the way the Japanese airline executive responded.

This is not an exercise of finger-pointing. I am not thinking of the specific contrast to the Delta Airlines crash at Dallas-Fort Worth Airport a few days earlier, or to the accidents that have befallen United Caribbe at its plant in Institute, West Virginia, since the disaster last year with the same company's subsidiary in Bhopal, India.

The top executives of those companies are still in place, but my point is a broader one. I wonder if America has not lost the whole concept of accountability at the top — and with it a sense of self-discipline and organizational discipline that is essential in a competitive world.

On several occasions in the past,

going back to the Vietnam War period, I have written about the loss of the healthy tradition of "resignation on principle." People simply have forgotten how to quit their jobs when they find themselves in strong disagreement with the policy they are being asked to carry out.

Cyrus Vance provided a rare exception when he quit as Jimmy Carter's secretary of state, rather than attempt to justify the aborted Iranian hostage rescue effort that he had opposed in the private councils of the administration. The more typical pattern is to disagree in private, support the policy or action in public, and then resign for what you describe as other reasons — as David Stockman recently did.

But today I am talking about a different kind of resignation, the kind offered voluntarily by the head of an organization when there has been a costly, damaging failure of performance by its organization.

The examples that come to mind, unfortunately, all involved people from countries other than the United States. Mr. Takagi is one, or the notable example was Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary; he was a favorite of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and a man of great ability, yet he resigned the day after the Argentines occupied the Falklands. His ministry was responsible for the security of the islands and for the diplomacy that had failed to save them from invasion, so he stepped down. It was as simple as that.

Contrast that with the pattern of evasion, procrastination and repudiation of responsibility we see so

The Washington Post.



## Supporters of Slain Sikh Vow to Honor Accords

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The leading Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, has formally elected an acting leader and vowed to stand by the party's agreements with India's central government.

The party elected as its acting leader Surjit Singh Barnala, a former national agriculture minister and an aide to Harchand Singh Longowal, the Sikh leader who was assassinated last week. It also said it would participate in Punjab state elections that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has set for next month.

Mr. Barnala is expected to serve through the elections and until a permanent leader is selected.

The Akali Dal took the actions Sunday during a sometimes stormy six-hour meeting in the Punjab capital of Chandigarh. At the same time, the rival radical wing of the

party, the United Akali Dal, meeting in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, failed to agree on an expected election boycott.

The two actions were the first pieces of good news Mr. Gandhi has received to counter the assassination of Mr. Longowal, whose faction has been negotiating with the government. Mr. Longowal was murdered by radical Sikhs opposed to his accommodation with Mr. Gandhi.

The election Sept. 25 will fill the 117 seats in the Punjab State Assembly and 13 seats in the federal legislature in New Delhi. It will be a key test of Sikh sentiment about the accords signed by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Longowal on July 24.

The agreements are widely viewed as one of the few possible ways to resolve the violent three-year confrontation between the influential Sikh minority and the



Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, right, shares a laugh Monday with President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania, who was on an official visit to New Delhi. Mr. Nyerere is stepping down voluntarily in October after leading Tanzania since its independence in 1961.

Hindu-dominated central government.

The accords, under which the government would grant the Sikhs greater autonomy in Punjab and would recognize Sikh cultural, religious and linguistic traditions, have been denounced by Sikh radicals,

who have demanded nothing less than an independent Sikh nation.

These radicals, some of whom are thought to have direct links to the All-India Sikh Students Federation, are widely believed to have been responsible for Mr. Longowal's assassination.

Two of the party's leading factions were split over the selection of a party leader. One favored Mr. Barnala, another favored Sant Ajit Singh, also a Longowal protégé.

The dispute had more to do with personal rivalries than with political differences.

## Kanak Separatists Likely to Boycott Assembly Elections in New Caledonia

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A spokeswoman for the main pro-independence group in New Caledonia says the group probably will call for a boycott of elections in the French Pacific territory. The group will meet early next month to decide whether to take part in the vote, she said.

The statement by Suzanne Onnei follows the approval last week by the French parliament of a new structure for the territorial assembly.

The restructuring is designed to give native Melanesians, although a minority of the population, a slight majority of seats over European settlers and is part of a French government plan to eventually grant New Caledonia limited independence.

Edgard Pisani, the French special envoy to New Caledonia, said last week that the elections are like-

ly to be held the last week in September or the first week in October.

Most of the European settlers oppose the plan, while pro-independence groups say it does not go far enough.

In an interview Friday in New York, Miss Onnei, who is in the United States on a fund-raising tour for her group, the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, also said there was a growing sense of desperation that was hardening her group's position.

In June, both the Liberation Front and a more militant group, the Melanesian Progressive Union, agreed to take part in elections. The government agreed to reduce the number of troops in troubled areas. But Miss Onnei said the government had not done so.

"If they don't keep their promises," she said, "we just have to fight. We have no other way."

The new territorial assembly will give the Kanaks a slight edge over the settlers. Twenty-five of the assembly's 46 seats will be split between two regions dominated by Kanaks, and 21 will be elected from the European-dominated region around Nouméa.

Miss Onnei also said that her group wanted to restrict voting eligibility in a referendum on independence, now required to take place by 1988, to people with at least one parent born in the territory. The French plan would allow anyone who had lived in the territory at least three years to take part.

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## For Many Whites in South Africa, Spring Portends a Time of Reckoning

(Continued from Page 1)

white man says: "He's the future. We're outnumbered." So the show of friendship was feigned? Not at all, the man says. "I like the guy."

A passing friendship may thus be possible. In collective racial terms, things are more complex. The contradictions linger, unresolved.

South Africa's white population numbers about 4.5 million, 2.8 million of them drawn from the Afrikaner descendants of Dutch settlers whose story began when Jan van Riebeeck landed in the Cape in April 1652. The rest are generally classified as English-speakers, but they are more of a motley collection of old families and recent immigrants, Portuguese and Britons and Greeks among them.

Talk of change — and news of the unrest that has claimed at least 635 lives in almost a year — takes them differently, but some fears, predominantly of a sweeping by blacks, seem universal. The irony, however, is that it is a fear that thrives on ignorance, the apprehension of captives in a luxurious prison.

The scene, for example, is repeated a thousandfold each weekend — the Sunday barbecue that sends smoke curling over steaks and sausage and marinated chicken in gardens still pale from winter.

At one home recently, six couples in their 30s, people of no great wealth, but not poor either, gathered and talked. The women, all six of them, vouchsafed that they had never visited Soweto, Johannesburg's huge sprawl of blackness just a few miles distant, and neither

did they wish to, so their premises seemed secondhand. Black violence has not spilled into white areas so far, and white perceptions of it come largely from an officially controlled broadcasting system that presents the violence as barbarism by blacks rather than protest against white, official violence.

"Well, we've thought of going," one of the women said. "Why not? What's going to happen? We don't know."

She gestured at a small child. "He'll have to go into the army if we stay, and who's he going to fight?"

But she continued, it was not so simple. "Look at us," she said. "We can't afford to go, just to leave everything and start over. My husband couldn't get a job in England. And wherever we went, we still wouldn't have the same standard of living."

Others, younger whites, seem readier to seek other lives.

Australia is one place they talk about. Canada is another. In central Johannesburg, suddenly, businesses have sprung up, dealing in emigration. One of them, according to The Weekly Mail newspaper, had its telephones installed this month and, within six days, recorded 171 inquiries by anxious whites seeking a new life in Canada. Immigration into South Africa eased in the first four months of this year, down from 10,775 the year before to 7,595, but that was before a state of emergency was proclaimed on July 21, before many whites had realized that the violence, unlike earlier spasms, was not easing.

The perception of calm would, it

## Bishop Tutu's Son Held for Insulting Police

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The South African police said Monday that they had detained the son of Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the Nobel Peace Prize recipient, under emergency laws.

Trevor Tutu, 29, was detained at a court in the black township of Soweto, near Johannesburg, where he had been attending a hearing for 92 black pupils who had failed to attend classes. People in court said that when the name of an eight-year-old boy was called out by the prosecution, Trevor Tutu said: "What a shame."

He was warned by the police but he challenged them to arrest him and was then led away, the witnesses said.

a first-time visitor seeing only the white areas, persist.

"If you just lived here in the northern suburbs," said Helen Suzman, a longtime anti-apartheid campaigner and white opposition legislator, "you would not learn of what's happening in the townships."

In South Africa, she said in an interview, the milk and the newspapers are still delivered, and whites are cocooned, by the official television, from the realities of their land. Television audiences in the United States and Britain, she said, have a more realistic picture of things than South Africans do.

Lawyers acting for Trevor Tutu said they had been told he would be held in a Soweto prison for 14 days under emergency powers, but the police could not confirm this. The lawyers said the police told them they would charge Mr. Tutu with insulting the police by calling them "clowns."

The police, enforcing emergency rules, last week arrested hundreds of children for breaking emergency rules on school attendance. The 92 pupils who appeared in court Monday were all released on bail or on warnings. Their cases were postponed for six weeks while the provincial attorney-general decided whether to press charges, the lawyers said.



Trevor Tutu

Audrey Coleman is a white activist from the liberal end of South Africa's spectrum who has cause to be resentful of the white authorities because her son, Neil, is one of the four whites detained under the state of emergency. After four weeks, she says, he is still detained, for reasons that elude her.

The other night, at St. George's Church, in the wealthy suburb of Parktown, she said, she was present at a public meeting and 100 whites showed up to talk about their future.

"The majority of whites," Mrs. Coleman said, "actually don't want to know" what is happening in the

whites here as an experiment gone wrong, a model of what would happen if majority rule came here and blacks took power to lead the nation toward one-party rule, as Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is doing in Zimbabwe.

"Their fear is being swamped by the black people," Mrs. Coleman said. "And the usual question is, 'What's going to happen to us?'"

The comparison with other parts of Africa often seems spurious. In the country then called Rhodesia, and now Zimbabwe, for instance, to be a third-generation settler was to belong to a kind of aristocracy.

Many more were immigrants who arrived to escape the postwar chills of Britain in the 1940s. In South Africa, the roots of some go back more than 300 years, and there is no bolt hole to the south, such as South Africa provided for white Rhodesians unwilling to countenance black majority rule.

"There is too much at stake," Mrs. Suzman said. "This is not Rhodesia-Zimbabwe. It is not Kenya. It is a place where there are 4.5 million settled whites."

"I do not believe," she said, "that it is too late for peaceful negotiation."

That negotiation, however, still seems distant, and so polarization of a divided land continues. And the whites are caught in that, too.

Across the continent, in recent history, there has been a species that sometimes seemed as endangered as some of Africa's wildlife — the white liberal.

Invariably, said a man who once wore that title in Rhodesia, the white liberal is caught, too far

ahead of fellow whites and decried by them as a fifth column of subversion, yet too far behind a black radicalism that challenges the tolerance on which liberalism is based.

In South Africa, there are images, too, of prosperity attached to white liberalism — dissent from the comfort of a poolside terrace, or from the gentrification of a fashionably "liberal" suburb. It is a comfort, people like Mrs. Coleman say, that is physical in nature only, reflecting none of the spiritual anguish of ostracism and resentment.

Mrs. Coleman pondered the attitudes of those blacks who came to her to seek legal and other advice on their problems. "You know," she said, "the people who have really been damaged and have good reason to be bitter, they are not bitter, perhaps because they have known so little hope."

"We whites," she said, "if we had had half the oppression that they have had, we would have reacted in a far more violent way."

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## In Tel Aviv, a Memorial to Secret Agents

### 360 Who Lived and Died in Anonymity Are Honored on Labyrinth's Walls

By Thomas L. Friedman

**TEL AVIV** — Some of them were hanged in the central squares of Damascus or Baghdad, and still others died years ago in circumstances so shrouded in mystery that even today no one will speak about them.

What they all had in common was that they were Israeli spies, secret agents or intelligence analysts who lived and died in anonymity. No longer.

All 360 of their names have been carved into the walls of a memorial center in north Tel Aviv that honors the fallen members of Israel's intelligence agencies, the one branch of the Israeli security forces that has never had a monument.

The site was opened recently to the public, and for anyone interested in espionage the list of names is fascinating reading. The names of some people never before exposed as intelligence officers are on the wall. The curators of the memorial, former intelligence officers themselves, are tight-lipped about the personal histories of many of the names.

But with a little research in the dozens of books about the Israeli secret services, it is possible to put together the names with some of the more captivating spy stories of the postwar era.

The story behind the Center for

Special Studies in the Memory of the Fallen of Israel's Intelligence Community, as the memorial is called, began several years ago when the relatives of the dead intelligence agents got together and decided to build a monument to their loved ones.

"We gave in to their demands," said Meir Amit, who was the head of the Mossad, Israel's ultrasecretive foreign intelligence arm, from 1963 to 1968. He is chairman of the center. "But we took over the project. We didn't want a pile of cement. We wanted a living memorial."

Mr. Amit and his intelligence colleagues gathered \$700,000 from Israelis and \$1.3 million from Jews abroad, who, for a \$50,000 donation, could become "honorary members of the intelligence community."

The memorial honors fallen members of all three intelligence services in Israel: the Mossad; the Shin Bet, the domestic investigative agency; and Military Intelligence.

Although the name of Brigadier General Ehud Barak, the chief of Military Intelligence, is public, the names of the current heads of Shin Bet and Mossad are secret.

The center's complex already is being hailed as one of the most tastefully appointed and innovatively designed memorials in Israel. Built of huge, angular sandstone blocks, the core of the memorial

consists of a maze broken into five alcoves, each representing a period in the history of Israel's intelligence operations. The names of the agents who died during each period are engraved on the stone walls.

"The idea of the labyrinthine maze," said Yeshayahu Daliot, a veteran of the Israeli security establishment and the director of the center, "was to create an impression of interminable search, of changing direction, of complexity and infinity, which is what intelligence-gathering is all about."

Showing a visitor through the maze, Mr. Amit pointed out names of friends and colleagues.

In the second alcove, covering 1949 to 1957, is the name of Jacob Bokai, the first agent to die after the nation of Israel was established.

A Syrian-born Jew, Mr. Bokai was assigned by Israeli intelligence to enter Jordan with a stream of Palestinian refugees on May 4, 1949. He carried the forged identity card of Najib Ibrahim Hamuda and was prepared for his mission by being put into a prison with Arab captives, where he was occasionally beaten by his Jewish guards.

But the Jordanians suspected him and arrested him as soon as he crossed into their territory. Despite hours of interrogation, the Jordanians never discovered that he was an Israeli, said Mr. Amit. Mr. Bokai was executed on Aug. 3, 1949, for

spying and was given a Muslim burial as Hamuda.

The next alcove, 1957 to 1968, contains the names of probably the most famous of Israel's secret agents, Eli Cohen, known as "The Man in Damascus." Mr. Amit was his boss. Mr. Cohen was infiltrated into Syria under the identity of Kamel Amin Taabes, supposedly a Syrian émigré returning home from Argentina after having amassed a fortune.

He penetrated the top echelons of the Syrian government and the army, throwing lavish parties and dispensing expensive gifts. He was so effective at ingratiating himself with the Syrian elite that he was considered as a possible candidate for defense minister.

But he was caught after the Soviet Union shipped Syria sophisticated homing equipment, which led the Syrian secret service to Mr. Cohen's apartment as he was making his daily transmission to Mossad headquarters. He was hanged in a Damascus square on May 15, 1965, for spying.

Also in the second alcove is Shalom Dani, who died of natural causes on May 21, 1963. A painter, Mr. Dani was the unrivaled master forger for Israeli intelligence, according to a former Mossad chief, Isser Harel.

Working in Buenos Aires in 1960, he forged all of the documents used by the Mossad team



Meir Amit, a former head of Mossad, Israel's foreign intelligence agency, at the monument to Israeli intelligence agents.

that captured the Nazi criminal Adolf Eichmann.

Mr. Amit said there were a few names so secret that they could not be listed.

Still, there are a few surprises on the wall. One is Yacov Bar Siman-Tov, who was gunned down as he walked out of his Paris home on

April 3, 1982. He had been stationed as a diplomat at Israel's Paris Embassy and had never before been confirmed as an intelligence agent.

One of the most colorful people on the list, according to Mr. Daliot, was Ze'ev Biber Bar Levi, who died of cancer in February. Known to

everyone as "The Jordanian," Mr. Biber was the chief military intelligence expert on King Hussein.

"They used to say of Colonel Biber that he knew what King Hussein was thinking before King Hussein did," Mr. Daliot said.

There is one alcove with a blank wall.

"We have a spare court," Mr. Amit said.

"You mean," a visitor began, "in case someone else..."

"No," the former Mossad chief said, "not in case."

"We know we are going to need it, unfortunately."

## Uganda, Guerrillas Open Peace Talks As New Prime Minister Takes Office

The Associated Press

**NAIROBI** — The military government of Uganda opened peace talks here Monday with the main Ugandan guerrilla group in an effort to end an insurgency that began in 1981.

In Kampala, Uganda, meanwhile, Abraham Waligo was sworn in as Uganda's prime minister. He had been serving as finance minister in the government that took power on July 27 in a coup. He replaces Paulo Muwanga, who was dismissed Sunday.

Mr. Waligo, in a speech broadcast by Radio Uganda after his swearing-in, said that he had received a congratulatory telephone call from Mr. Muwanga. Mr. Waligo said his predecessor was "safe, secure in his home in Entebbe."

The guerrilla commander, Yoweri K. Museveni, and 11 other leaders of his National Resistance

Army met at the Kenyan president's office with a seven-member Ugandan delegation that included Defense Minister G. Wilson Toko.

President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, who called Sunday for reconciliation in Uganda, was at the meeting.

At the start of the talks, the guerrillas distributed a statement signed by Mr. Museveni and addressed to the Ugandan public. It said:

"I am aware of the widespread popular disagreement with the idea of holding peace talks with the military clique in Kampala. I know of your revulsion to some of the personalities involved in this new regime because of their past record."

"Whatever we do, including talking to some of the people who were involved in the past in crimes, will not be allowed to damage the vital interests of our people. Moreover,

your army, the National Resistance Army, has got the capacity to defend those vital interests."

Western diplomats said the dismissal of Mr. Muwanga improves the chances of the talks succeeding. Mr. Muwanga had been vice president and defense minister under Milton Obote, the civilian president who was overthrown and is in exile in Zambia.

Mr. Waligo was also a member of the Obote cabinet, serving as housing minister.

The National Resistance Army had criticized Mr. Muwanga's appointment as prime minister, but has not objected to Mr. Waligo's role in the new government.

The National Resistance Army has demanded half the seats in a new ruling military council and control of the armed forces as conditions for cooperating with the new government.



G. Wilson Toko, Uganda's defense minister, left, conferring with Elijah W. Muwanga, Kenya's foreign minister, in Nairobi on Monday before peace talks with the guerrillas.

## In Sudan, New Leaders Battle an Old Civil War

By Clifford D. May

**KHARTOUM, Sudan** — Immediately after the overthrow of President Gaafar Nimeiri in April, the new Sudanese leaders declared that settling the civil war in the south was their "top priority."

They proclaimed a one-sided cease-fire, promised amnesty to any rebels willing to lay down their arms and offered the religiously and ethnically distinct southern regions increased autonomy.

The new prime minister, Gazouli Dafa Allah, even sent a personal message to Colonel John Garang, the American-educated head of the rebel group known as the Sudan People's Liberation Army. The prime minister wrote, "Your place is with us here, and it is an honor that must not be missed."

But that and other approaches have failed. After a brief pause, the conflict has widened and worsened. "There is more fighting now than there has been in at least a year," a Western diplomat said.

Rebel forces have been moving steadily north. A week ago they attacked a town less than 300 miles (485 kilometers) south of Khartoum. Earlier this month, there were attacks farther west, in the Nuba Mountains near Kadugli. Several hundred people have been killed. Several thousand have been left homeless.

"The situation is very tense," said the defense minister, Brigadier Osman Abdullah Mohammed.

He said that "huge numbers" of rebel troops had been deployed in spots along the Ethiopian border, and listed some southern towns still held by government forces that now are "completely encircled" by the rebels. Reinforcements are to be sent, Brigadier Mohammed added, in order to enable Sudanese garrisons to "withstand seizure by Garang's troops for a longer time."

Western diplomats in Khartoum said that the rebels' radio station, which broadcasts from inside Ethiopia, was using the same harsh adjectives to describe Sudan's new

leader, General Abdul Rahman Swaraddah, that it once reserved for General Nimeiri.

The rebel radio also has begun talking not about the "southern" problem but about the "Sudanese" problem. "That seems to suggest that Colonel Garang now sees himself as the leader not only of the south but of the whole country," an embassy official said.

Western diplomats said there was a major rebel training camp and base in southwestern Ethiopia, near the city of Gambela. Rebel leaders live as guests of the Ethiopian government in and around Addis Ababa.

Some Sudanese officials and Western diplomats say they believe that the price the Ethiopian government exacts for its hospitality is substantial influence over Colonel Garang and his forces.

As part of the Sudanese-Libyan reconciliation, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, pledged to stop financing Colonel Garang's rebels.

But the expansion of the conflict in recent days is evidence that Colonel Garang is not short of equipment and supplies, according to military experts. They say the rebel group can cause extensive damage and disruption.

## 10 Cabinet Ministers Dismissed in Cameroon

Reuters

**YAOUNDE, Cameroon** — President Paul Biya of Cameroon has dismissed 10 ministers in a major cabinet reorganization, a presidential spokesman said.

Sources said the changes, announced Saturday, were designed to strengthen Mr. Biya's hold on the country and move it further away from the era of his predecessor, Ahmadou Ahidjo. The dismissed officials included Defense Minister Gilbert Andze Tsoungui, Finance Minister Etienne Nsamenang and Planning Minister Youssoufa Daouda.

## Soviet Honors Stakhanov, Labor Hero of Stalin Era

The Associated Press

**MOSCOW** — Soviet television has broadcast a tribute to Alexei Stakhanov, a Stalin-era labor hero whose example started a nationwide push for productivity in the 1930s.

Television news led its Sunday night broadcast with a 10-minute tribute to Mr. Stakhanov, the coal miner who, according to Soviet accounts, set a world production record with the pneumatic drill during the night of Aug. 30-31, 1935.

The film showed miners in Mr. Stakhanov's home area, the Donetsk Basin, marching in honor of

the 50th anniversary of the movement. Rare footage showed Mr. Stakhanov, a Stalin-era labor hero, teaching women to take men's places in the mines during World War II.

The TV commentator praised Mr. Stakhanov's methods as a way of boosting output. He said miners in the Donetsk area would produce 50 extra weeks' labor for the anniversary.

At the mine where the Soviet Union says Mr. Stakhanov set his record, "a mass movement has been initiated for new Stakhanovite records," the commentator said. He said many miners had exceeded shift norms by 10 times or 20 times.

On that night in 1935, Mr. Stakhanov is said to have cut 102 tons of coal in six hours, or 14 times the norm.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1985

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Chicago Merc, CBOE Move  
To Lock Up S&P Indexes

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

NEW YORK — When the Chicago Mercantile Exchange announced last week that it planned to introduce futures on an index of over-the-counter stocks, it showed that it had not lost its innovative touch. Not only does the Merc plan to trade futures on Standard & Poor's index of 250 industrial stocks, it also plans to link with the Chicago Board Options Exchange's planned options market on the same index.

If the plans are successful it would give the two Chicago exchanges solid holds on what promise to be extremely successful markets on the S&P-250 index futures and options. As it is, both exchanges dominate the futures and options trade in indexes based on New York Stock Exchange issues.

Indeed, the Chicago Merc's S&P-500 index contract is the second most actively traded of all futures. Its volume in July, 1.1 million contracts, was exceeded only by the Chicago Board of Trade's Treasury-bond futures, at 3.3 million contracts.

The CBOE's S&P-100 option, meanwhile, is by far the most active of all options markets, with an average of 400,000 contracts traded each day. In fact, the 100-options market has grown so powerful that Wall Street analysts who once considered it the tail on the Big Board's dog now quip that it frequently moves the entire equities market.

But Leo Melamed, the former chairman of the Chicago Merc who pioneered the first foreign-currency, interest-rate and index futures on that exchange, believes the over-the-counter equities market will continue to be the fastest growing stock market.

"Since 1980, OTC trading has increased 127 percent and now averages 75 percent of the Big Board's daily volume," he observed last week during a visit to New York. He added, "The number of OTC stocks has climbed to over 4,000, from 2,500, in this period, while the Big Board still has about 1,500 listed issues. Clearly, the investors see more potential in OTC stocks than in the more mature companies whose shares are traded on the Big Board."

MEANWHILE, William J. Brodsky, the Chicago Merc's president who also came to New York to brief brokerage-house officials on the proposed index futures, said he was impressed during a recent trip through Asia by the strong interest shown by financial institutions there in U.S. futures and options markets.

"Many people in and out of our industry complain that the proliferation of new futures and options is diluting all but a few active markets," Mr. Brodsky said. "This is not true, because a growing percentage of our volume, some 30 percent, now comes from abroad. When the Tokyo financial-futures market opens its doors in October, the international hedging and trading will increase even more."

What also bodes well for the U.S. financial futures and options markets, Mr. Brodsky said, was the emergence of China as an increasingly important global economic power.

"Whether China's financial authorities use our markets to hedge foreign exchange or dollar instruments or let the Japanese act as their brokers, they too will need liquid hedging markets," he said. "It is interesting that the first head of a foreign state to visit an American futures exchange was President Li Xianmin of China, who toured the Chicago Merc on July 26."

For his part, Mr. Melamed says flatly that in five years, Tokyo

Melamed sees OTC  
stocks becoming  
the biggest of  
all equity markets.

U.S. Trade  
Complaint  
Rebutted

Semiconductor  
Makers Assailed

By Michael Schrage

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Japanese semiconductor manufacturers, responding to a formal U.S. industry complaint that they are engaging in unfair trade practices, denied Monday that Japan's markets are closed and called complaints by U.S. chip makers a "red herring" to mask their own deficiencies.

"The Semiconductor Industry Association's allegation that U.S. semiconductor producers are denied fair access to the Japanese market is a red herring and has no basis in law or reality," said Tomihiro Matsumura, a senior vice president of Japan's NEC Corp., referring to a trade complaint filed by the U.S. trade group.

Mr. Matsumura, speaking at a press briefing called to elaborate on the Japanese industry's response to the complaint, said, "The Japanese semiconductor market has been completely liberalized for trade and investment for over a decade."

Mr. Matsumura also maintained that the complaint failed to show that the Japanese government had established any unreasonable trade barriers to U.S. semiconductor exports. Similarly, he argued that Japanese semiconductor companies did not discriminate against U.S. companies.

"No evidence of actual market barriers has been presented for the simple reason that the market is completely open," he said.

The U.S. Electronics Industry Association, which supported the SIA filing, said it will examine the Japanese statistics.

According to the Electronics Industries Association of Japan, the Japanese trade group, the SIA's figures are biased because they exclude the so-called "captive" manufacturers of semiconductors.

For example, they said, International Business Machines Corp. has a substantial in-house manufacturing capability for silicon chips as does General Motors Corp.

In contrast, the Japanese group said, Japan's large captive semiconductor maker was included in the SIA estimates.

Broken Hill Broadens Its Horizons

Australia Giant  
Moves Into U.S.  
In Oil, Steel

By Hugh D. Menzies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — They call Broken Hill Pty. Co. the Big Australian — with good reason. This steel, mining, and oil monolith accounts for 3 percent of Australia's gross domestic product, 5 percent of exports and 10 percent of the value of all shares listed on the nation's stock exchanges. On Australia's scale, that's rather like being U.S. Steel Corp., Asarco Inc. and Exxon Corp. rolled into one.

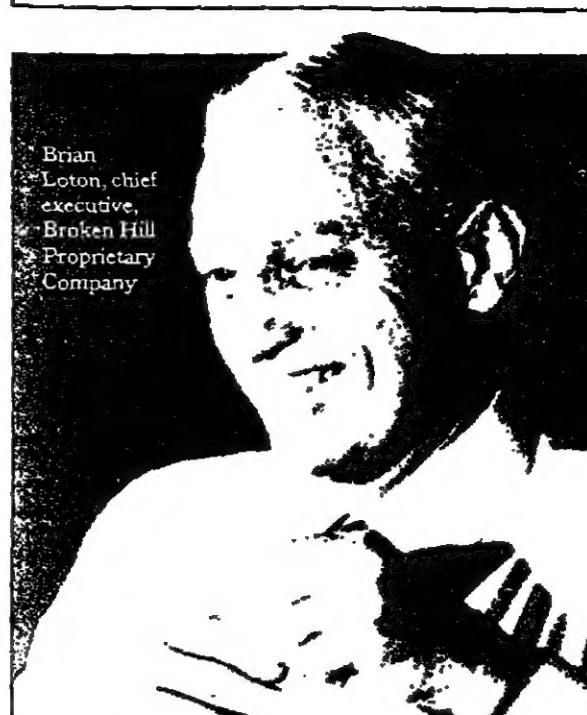
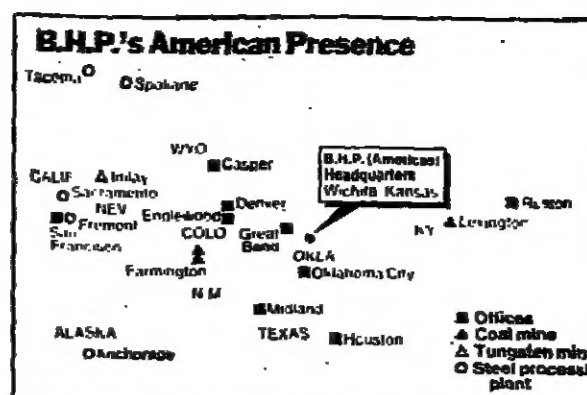
Even more impressive, BHP boasts remarkable profitability for a company in such distressed industries. It reported record net income of \$546 million on sales of \$5 billion for the fiscal year that ended May 31. Those earnings, two-thirds of which stem from Australian oil operations, received an added lift because almost half its sales were made in strong U.S. dollars, while most costs are paid in the much weaker Australian dollar.

But the Big Australian has grown too big for Australia. Not only does it monopolize the steel industry there, but it also produces, in a joint venture with Exxon, most of the oil pumped in Australia and it is a major miner of iron ore, coal and manganese. To grow faster than the nation's economy, the century-old company has decided that it must go multinational.

Thus Broken Hill is drilling for oil off the coast of China, buying control of a huge copper deposit in Chile, and preparing to mine coal and gold in South Africa. But the United States is by far the major target of its thrust abroad.

BHP has been infiltrating the U.S. steel and oil markets for some time, but last year it moved boldly beyond the beachheads. First it bought Utah International Inc., the San Francisco mining concern, from General Electric Co. for \$2.6 billion. Then it acquired Energy Resources Group, a Kansas-based oil and gas producer, for \$500 million. More recently, management spent \$13 million to expand the company's steel-processing facilities in the United States, mostly in the West.

The Utah division, in the first full year, contributed almost 20



Brian Loton, chief executive, Broken Hill Proprietary Company

percent of Broken Hill's profits — most notably from coal mines in New Mexico and Australia. But the new division brought with it some risks: Utah International owns gold and coal deposits in South Africa, as well as large copper holdings in Chile, where foreign-owned mines were nationalized for a while just over a decade ago. The current Chilean government has the welcome mat out, however.

One of the acquisitions is likely to be a U.S. oil property. Phillips Petroleum Co., for one, needs cash to help finance the huge debt it ran up to fight the takeover raid started by T. Boone Pickens, and there is talk that Phillips is looking for buyers for some of its oil reserves. Indeed, despite denials from BHP, speculation is rife in the company's hometown of Melbourne that a major oil acquisition, costing up to \$300 million, is in the works.

The chief executive of Broken Hill, Brian Loton, says he would like to add to the company's oil and gas reserves in the United States. He said in a telephone interview, "We can get a far better net return on petroleum assets there than in many other countries. The profit motive is still well regarded in the U.S."

Mr. Loton's ability to pull off transactions catapulted the company's asset base in the United States from virtually nothing 16 months ago to 15 percent of total holdings of \$8.5 billion. "It

Mesa Petroleum  
Plans to Become  
A Partnership

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Mesa Petroleum Co. said Monday that its board had approved reorganizing the company into a limited partnership.

T. Boone Pickens Jr., the founder and chairman of Mesa, would head the partnership.

Under a limited partnership, cash produced by the company's oil and natural gas business would not have to be subjected to a corporate income tax before being available for distribution to shareholders.

Substantially all of the company's oil and gas properties would be transferred to the partnership, the group said.

Mesa proposed that shareholders receive one unit representing an interest in the partnership for each share of Mesa stock. The units will be publicly traded.

Instead of quarterly stock dividends, there would be quarterly distributions of nearly all of the available net cash flow.

Mesa said that it planned to make the first two distributions of units of the partnership in December and that it planned for Mesa's existence as a corporation to end in 1987, after the second distribution.

After the first distribution of partnership units, the company's stock and the partnership's units would trade independently in security markets.

The plan is subject to approval by Mesa's stockholders at a meeting planned for December.

The company also must clear the proposal with its lenders and federal regulators.

Transfer of assets to the limited partnership will provide Mesa shareholders a more direct economic interest in the company's primary assets — its oil and gas reserves," Mr. Pickens said.

"Net available cash flow from the properties, unburdened by income taxes at the corporate level, will be available for distribution to unit holders and will provide substantially higher cash flow than Mesa's current common stock dividend," he added.

Mesa stock shot up \$1 to \$16.50 a share in the opening hour of New York Stock Exchange trading today following the announcement.

Mesa said the 14.6 million shares of Unocal Corp. it acquired in an unsuccessful takeover bid earlier this year and certain other assets would be retained by the company after the first distribution of partnership units and sold within a year.

Proceeds of those sales would be used to finance newly issued partnership units that would be distributed to holders of Mesa common stock in the first half of 1987, ending Mesa's corporate existence.

In recent years, Mesa has taken on other large companies in hostile takeovers, gaining huge profits when the target companies either sought higher bids or bought back their own stock.

Mr. Pickens, with \$4.2 million in salary and \$18.6 million in deferred bonuses stemming from takeover fights, was believed to be the highest-paid executive in the United States last year.

Last month, Mesa reported second-quarter earnings of \$95.33 million, or \$1.39 a share, down from \$230.91 million, or \$3.31 a share in the same quarter a year earlier. Revenue slipped 13.6 percent to \$87.64 million, from \$101.47 million.

EC Jobless Rate  
Grew in July

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — Unemployment in the European Community rose to 11.1 percent of the work force in July, the community's statistics organization, Eurostat, reported Monday. The jobless figure had been 10.8 percent in June and 10.6 percent in July 1984.

In its monthly bulletin, the agency said 12.4 million people were jobless in July, almost 400,000 more than in June. Seasonally adjusted data showed a mainly downward trend in unemployment among men, but in most member states unemployment among women rose slightly, the agency said. Young people were also affected by the increase in unemployment.

The statistics excluded Greece for technical reasons.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Aug. 26
Australia dollar	1.382
British pound	1.625
Canadian dollar	0.718
Deutsche mark	1.785
French franc	6.545
Italian lira	1,366
Japanese yen	163.5
Netherlands guilder	2.366
New Zealand dollar	0.475
Swedish krona	4.666
Swiss franc	1.485
U.S. dollar	1.000

Chained in London and Zurich, figures in other European centers. New York rates at 3 P.M. 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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## VW Expects Sales to Rise 12% in '85

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
DETROIT — Volkswagen AG expects its worldwide sales in 1985 will rise almost 12 percent from last year to about 2.4 million vehicles, pushing net profits above last year's 228 million Deutsche marks (\$82.9 million), the company's managing board chairman said Monday.

"We're producing 800 more cars daily this year than last year," Carl Hahn, the chairman, said. Last year, VW's sales totaled more than 2.14 million vehicles.

Mr. Hahn also said VW saw its net profits in the second six months of this year improving from last year's results, continuing a trend shown in the first half.

He noted that VW, the world's fifth largest automaker, has achieved car sales leadership in its principal market of Europe for the first time in the first half of 1985.

"It looks good in the second half, too, but what is even better, we expect to be No. 1 in dollar volume in Europe, and our profit picture looks better than last year," Mr. Hahn said.

He said the sales outlook in Europe in coming months is brighter as a result of the settlement of a controversy over auto-exhaust standards.

Asked about the outlook for the U.S. market, Mr. Hahn said he expected next year's auto market to be level with this year's, but he said the outlook was better for European luxury cars, such as VW's Audi products and its exports in the \$10,000 category, such as the Jetta.

Speaking in Detroit at the opening of the Tenth Annual Automotive News World Congress, Mr. Hahn urged the U.S. industry to take the initiative to develop Third World nations, which represent a vast, untapped market.

Latin America's combined population of more than 400 million is a huge potential market but only if something is done to stimulate that continent's economy and help in its debt situation, he added.

Mr. Hahn also said that China is ripe for some large-scale investment and venture arrangements and called Mexico a "Canada-type of manufacturing base" that will be utilized by domestic U.S. and Japanese companies to benefit American consumers.

He added that global investment by the auto industry will escalate but that Africa may be left out "with the possible exception of Nigeria and South Africa." (Reuters, UPI)

## Henkel to Offer Shares To Public for First Time

REUTERS  
BONN — Henkel KGAA, the family-owned West German chemicals group, said Monday that it will offer shares to the public for the first time in its 109-year history.

The company, best known for its Persil washing powder, said it will sell 1.5 million shares on German stock exchanges in early October. Banking sources estimate that the issue could raise almost 400 million Deutsche marks (\$145 million) in new capital.

Henkel is the fourth-biggest West German chemical producer.

The flotation, approved at a secret weekend meeting of family shareholders, makes Henkel the latest in a series of family-owned West German companies to allow outside investors recently. Porsche AG, the sports-car maker, Axel Springer AG, the publishing company, Nixdorf Computer AG have all gone public in the past two years.

Henkel will remain firmly under family control, however. Although they will earn a higher dividend than ordinary shares, the preference shares offered will not carry voting rights and will initially amount to only 13 percent of Henkel's capital. Family members will

continue to hold all voting shares.

Henkel, which operates in 45 countries and employs about 31,000 people worldwide, said an increase in its capital linked to the share issue opened up new possibilities for expansion.

A spokesman said the company had specific projects in mind, but declined to give details. Henkel executives have said in the past they are eager to strengthen U.S. operations.

Banking sources said they expected the shares to be priced at around 260 DM, which would bring in 390 million DM.

The issue comes in a year when Henkel expects a marked improvement in profits following a reorganization in 1984 that included the sale of money-losing subsidiaries.

Last year it increased after-tax profit by 26 percent to 130 million DM on worldwide sales of 9.34 billion DM.

The company was set up in 1876 by Fritz Henkel. It achieved a major breakthrough in 1907 when Hugo Henkel, the founder's son, developed Persil, said by the company to be the first powder that could wash clothes clean without housewives having to scrub out the dirt.

## Japanese Weigh U.S. Chip Output

REUTERS  
TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Japan said Monday that it was considering production of semiconductors in the United States as part of its long-term business strategy.

"The time has come for us to study U.S. production [of microchips]," a spokesman said. But he denied reports in the financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun that said the group would build a plant in the U.S. Midwest in early 1987. Monthly output of the reported plant was put at 10 million chips, mainly for use in Matsushita color TV sets and video-tape recorders.

"We have not decided anything on the timing, scale, investment and operation formula," the spokesman said.

Named after two of its constituents, perborate and silicate, Persil became Henkel's best-known product and remains the market leader in West Germany today.

Since World War II, Henkel has diversified away from its traditional cleaning agents business. Its product line now includes adhesives, cosmetics and personal hygiene products.

## Viacom Set To Acquire 2 TV Firms

By Nell Henderson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Warner Communications Inc. and Viacom International Inc. said Monday that they had reached an agreement that will allow Viacom to acquire Warner's interests in two major U.S. cable-television programmers — MTV Networks Inc. and Showtime-The Movie Channel.

Under the agreement, Viacom is to pay \$300 million in cash and give Warner warrants to acquire Viacom stock, in exchange for Warner's interests in the two programmers.

Viacom is currently the 10th largest cable-system operator in the United States.

Under the agreement Viacom would gain complete ownership of the two programming services and would more than double its annual revenues to about \$770 million, a spokesman said. Viacom reported profit of \$30.6 million on sales of \$320 million in 1984.

Warner owns half of Warner Amex Cable Communications Inc., which owns part of MTV Networks and Showtime. Warner said Aug. 9 that it had exercised its option to buy the other half of Warner Amex from American Express Co. for \$450 million.

Under terms of the agreement, Viacom would acquire Warner's 31-percent stake and Warner Amex's 19-percent stake in Showtime, which primarily provides movies. Viacom owns the remaining 50 percent.

Viacom would buy Warner Amex's 66-percent share of MTV Networks, which operates two 24-hour music-video services, MTV and VH-1, and a children's channel, Nickelodeon.

Viacom said it would purchase the remaining 33 percent of MTV Networks' stock, which is publicly owned, for \$33.50 per share.

MTV Networks reported a 1984 profit of \$11.9 million on revenue of \$109.5 million.

Warner would get warrants to buy 1.625 million shares of Viacom common stock at \$70 per share.

Warner also plans to buy additional warrants, at \$9.75 per warrant, allowing it to acquire another 625,000 shares of Viacom common stock at \$75 a share. Viacom closed Friday at \$30.50 a share on the New York Stock Exchange.

If all the warrants were exercised, Warner would gain 10 percent of Viacom, said David R. Fluhrer, a Viacom spokesman.

## THE EUROMARKETS

## Fall in DM Bond Yields Roils Market

By Allan Saunderson  
Reuters

FRANKFURT — The acceleration of the Deutsche-mark bond yield decline last week has thrown the market into uncertainty, and syndication managers were sharply divided on the effect of the slide on the September Eurobond calendar for West Germany. The calendar was expected to be announced as early as Wednesday.

Anticipation now centers on an issue volume of probably about 2 billion DM or slightly higher, well above August's 1.51 billion DM. The potential of the DM to rise further against the dollar was the key to decisions by corporate treasurers about whether to raise funds in West Germany at present, the managers said.

Syndication managers were divided on the effect of currency-market developments on the size of the new calendar.

About a half dozen leading syndication managers canvassed by Reuters reflected this division, but more than half said that they expected the September calendar would be fairly busy after the modest issue volume seen in the summer.

Borrowers had registered issues for 1.83 billion DM in July. Sources Monday were expecting the World Bank to finish up this month's calendar with an offering

possibly for 250 million DM. The World Bank issue was widely expected to appear with DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank as lead manager and to be part of a multicurrency financing by an international cooperative banking group.

In April, DG Bank lead-managed a 200-million-DM and 60-million-Eurocurrency-unit issue for the World Bank, which simultaneously launched issues in Swiss francs, guilders and Austrian schillings.

One U.S. bank branch syndication head said that a surge of new issues should be registered for September, in view of the DM being up strongly from lows against the dollar at the end of February.

"I would guess that it [issue volume] would more likely be above 2.5 [billion] than below," the U.S. syndication head said. The danger of the dollar collapsing by as much as a 1 DM is well past now that the U.S. currency has fairly moderately slid from its highs above 3.47 DM earlier this year, he said.

A manager for a major West German bank pointed to a survey in Friday's Boersen-Zeitung business newspaper that showed an average expectation that public-authority bond yields, as calculated daily by the Bundesbank, would end the year at about 6.35 percent.

The calculation stood at 6.28 percent Friday, its lowest since December 1978, and down from 6.42 percent a week earlier.

Although the 12 bond-market specialists canvassed by the newspaper expected further yield declines before year end, general opinion was that the room for further dramatic slides was now considerably limited.

Syndication managers said that unless borrowers have, like multinational companies, a constant need for DM funds, they would balance initial costs against risks of higher repayment costs.

"I don't know how much longer corporate treasurers are going to want to wait, whether that ¼ point in the final analysis makes that much difference," the West German bank syndication manager said.

The managers said some unforeseen factors could also emerge in currency markets, suddenly reversing the DM's rise against the dollar and putting renewed upward pressure on yields in West Germany.

A second manager for a U.S.-based bank in Frankfurt said, however, that feeling was running strongly that the DM would rise to at least 2.60 against the dollar. Most borrowers would therefore wait until cost of funds has dropped further.

(Reuters, AP)

## COMPANY NOTES

APL Limited Partnership, an investor group associated with Miller Tabak Hirsch & Co. of the United States, has started its tender offer for 950,000 common shares of Van Dusen Air Inc. at \$19.50 each. Van Dusen is based in Minneapolis.

Arkla Inc. of the United States has reached an agreement to sell its Arkansas Cement Corp. unit to Ash Grove Cement Co. for \$38 million. The sale is expected to be completed on Friday.

Atlas Consolidated Mining & Development Corp. said a second-quarter loss was a result of continuing depressed copper prices with little improvement in the price of gold. The Manila-based company reported a second-quarter loss of 31 cents a share on sales of \$40.1 million, compared with a loss of 12 cents on sales of \$44.5 million a year earlier.

Compania Telefonica Nacional de España SA, the partly government-owned telephone company, took almost half of all foreign investment on the Madrid Stock Exchange in the first seven months of this year. Its shares accounted for 8.4 million of the 17.7 million

shares traded by foreign investors in the January-July period.

Esterline Corp. of the United States said it expected continued softness in electronics orders to make results for the fourth quarter ending Sept. 30 "substantially lower" than results in the fourth period last year. It reported a third-quarter loss of \$2.1 million, compared with profit of \$4.9 million a year earlier.

General Motors Corp. will lay off about 1,100 hourly workers at its Pontiac, Michigan, assembly facilities next month because of depressed demand for buses and heavy-duty trucks. Layoffs are scheduled to begin Sept. 16.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. said that its McDonnell Douglas Finance Corp. subsidiary has acquired substantially all the assets of Sun Electric Corp.'s unit, SECC Financial Services Inc., for about \$40 million.

Molecular Genetics Inc. said American Cyanamid Co. has signed an agreement licensing Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc. to incorporate tolerance to imidazo-

line herbicides into some of its lines of corn seed.

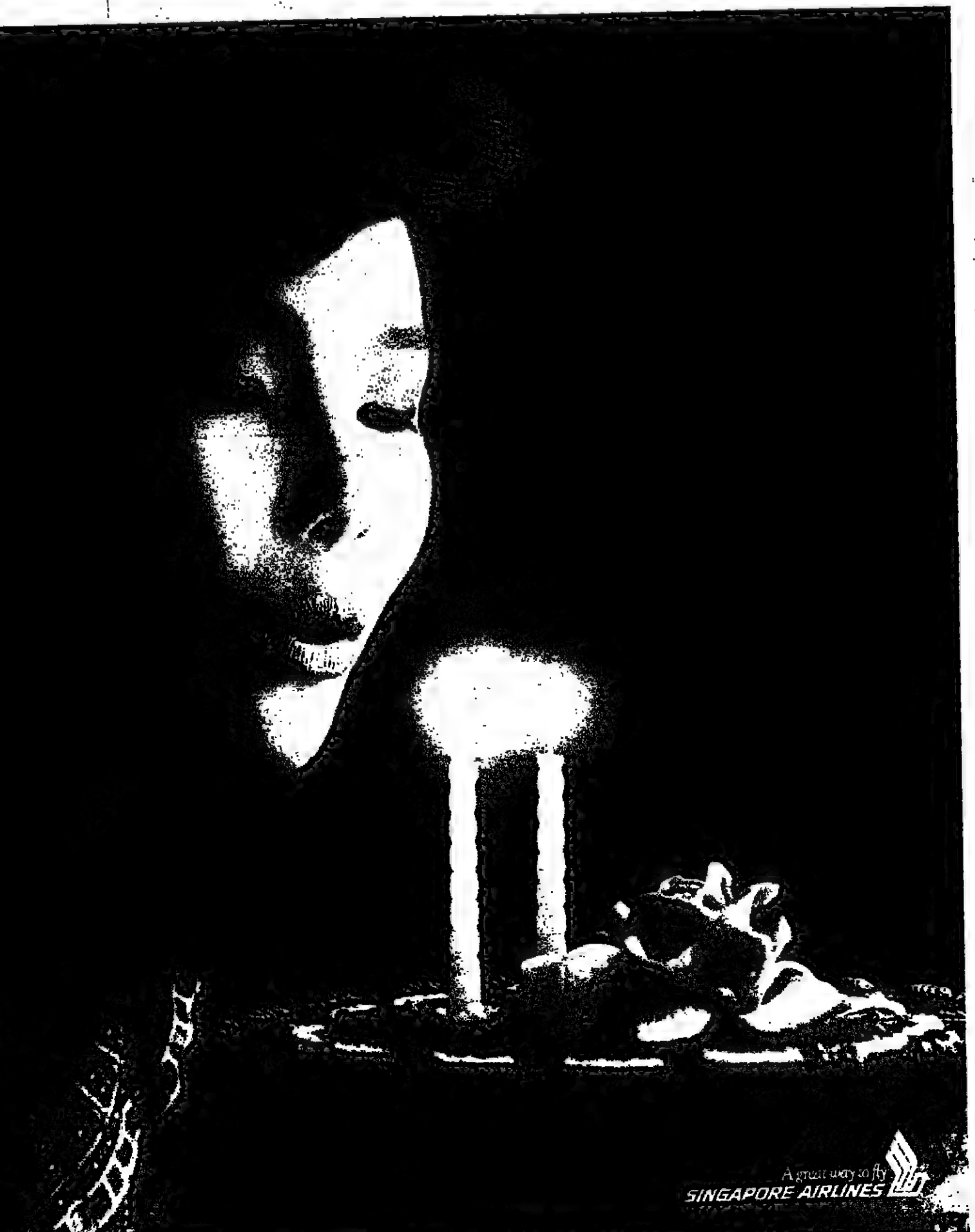
Phillips Petroleum Co. of the United States has sold its subsidiary, Gao North Sea Ltd., to Det Norske Oleselskap A/S or Norway for 400 million kroner (\$49 million). The sale includes GAO's ownership of shares in four exploration blocks on the Dutch continental shelf.

Shoreline Savings Bank and Washington Federal Savings & Loan Association announced a proposal Monday to merge the bank into Washington Federal.

Under terms of the agreement, Shoreline Savings' shareholders would receive Washington Federal stock for \$15.50 per share, cash, or both.

Standard Chartered Bank signed an agreement in Beijing with Japanese and Chinese interests to set up a joint venture leasing company in China. It said its partners are China National Technical Import Corp., Liaoning International Trust & Investment Corp., Dalian Local Trust & Investment Corp., all of China, and Nishimen Corp. of Japan. The venture is capitalized at \$3 million.

THE AIRLINE THAT STARTED FLYING IN 1947 IS NOW TWO YEARS OLD.



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SINGAPORE AIRLINES

With the average age of our aircraft a mere two years, we have the most modern fleet in the world. Now it is not only our inflight service that even other airlines talk about.



[illegible]

NEW HIGHS '88			
AmCom Ind	BrownFor A	BrownFor B	CDI Co S
CompInd	Diamond	HealthCare	Dynast
EastRad El	FrontierHold	HealthCare	HealthS
LandmktBac	IRM Ent of	ParkChem	RussAlc Int
Trilons Co	WellcoEnt		

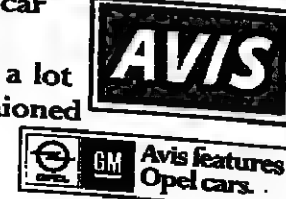
  

NEW LOWS '88			
AHillierMc	BlackEnt	Farley of	Handyman
JumpKor n	KroytCan Un	SerraHill n	Spodthm n
Technodyne	ZimmerHem		

## 0-50 km/h acceleration

0-50 km/h very quickly.

**We try harder.**



## مكذات من الأهل



## Chicago Merc, CBOE to Link

Because the Chicago Merc began as a butter-and-egg market, it has tended to favor such perishable commodities as live cattle, live hogs, and pork bellies. Thus, when it came to financial markets, the Merc chose such short-term instruments as 90-day Treasury bills and Eurodollar futures and options.

"In any case, all markets today are actually short-term affairs, be they stocks or 30-year Treasury bonds," says Mr. Glick.

**Belgian Prices Unchanged**  
The Associated Press  
BRUSSELS — The government said Monday that consumer prices in August were unchanged from July and that the inflation rate for the past 12 months dropped 0.4 point from last month, to 4.65 per cent.

## and Mining

the newly founded Melbourne company began working a large silver deposit at Broken Hill, in the New South Wales outback. The company eventually moved into iron ore and coal mining and thence into steelmaking. By the outbreak of World War II, it was a potent industrial force.

During the 1960s, BHP was quick to stake a claim in the huge iron ore deposits discovered in western Australia. That ore brought handsome prices from Japan's steel industry. Shortly afterward, management gambled on a geologist's belief that oil lay beneath Bass Strait, which separates

But Bass Strait oil production about to peak. And although it is partner in a \$9.8-billion natural gas project off northwestern Australia, BHP has failed to make another big oil strike in its home country. M

Loton is betting a bundle that the Big Australian will have better luck in the United States.

(Continued from Page 9)

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	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.
139%	5%	Centmk			
144%	6 1/4	Cartevt			
213%	5 1/4	Coserve s			
12	5 1/2	Centor s			
36%	2 1/4	Centor s	1.80	5.5	
19%	5	Centor			
57	32 1/2	Centica	2.85	2.6	
22	22 1/2	Chibest	1.54	2.4	
31 1/2	10 1/2	CPdsk s			
8 1/4	1 1/4	Centmk			
157%	5 1/4	Centu			
24	3 1/2	Chadco			
21 1/2	13 1/2	Chem s s	30	1.1	
21 1/2	11 1/4	Chi-Pyt			
11	9 1/4	Chk Trk			
31 1/4	20 1/2	Chm-Lw	3.8	1.8	
7 1/2	3 1/4	Chemek			
15	7 1/2	Chry s	12	1.2	
17	9 1/4	ChiCl			
21	24 1/2	ChiPoc s			
24 1/2		Chicla			

[illegible]

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33	14%	KV PIR			72	27
33	20%	Kamarc	.56	2.0	68	27
29%	13%	Karoch			41	19
19%	8%	Karoch	.50	4.1	40	19
19%	8%	Karoch			41	19
61%	27%	KCNL	1.80	3.1	45	36
61%	27%	KCNL			165	64
13%	4%	Kewes			3	1
13%	4%	Kew Trv			3	1
13%	4%	Kew Trv	.26	3	482	20
16%	7%	Krupp	.32	2.3	266	14
27%	13	Krukke	.172	9	194	14
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11%	6%	LD37mk			28	1

32%	16%	DISKINT	1.00
23%	23%	DIRSRS	1.00
21%	21%	DIRSRS	1.00
24%	24%	ONETCS	.35%
9%	9%	ONLINE	
19%	19%	ONLINE	
22%	22%	OPBRIC	
19%	19%	OPBRIC	
8%	8%	ORBIT	
13%	13%	ORBIT	
20%	20%	OSMMS	.20
34%	34%	DIRTTR	2.75
24%	24%	DIRTTR	2.75
6%	6%	ONCS	

32%	31%	PNCB	1.00
32%	30%	PACFAC	1.00
15%	7%	PACFAC	
15%	10%	PACFAC	
15%	10%	PACFAC	
8%	6%	PANCMAN	.13

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Category	Value	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
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total	43	41%	41%	41%
total	18	18%	18%	18%
total	66	64%	64%	64%
total	18	18%	18%	18%
total	61	61%	61%	61%
total	22	22%	22%	22%
total	31	31%	31%	31%
total	97	97%	97%	97%
total	46	46%	46%	46%
total	17	17%	17%	17%
total	23	23%	23%	23%
total	10	10%	10%	10%
total	34	34%	34%	34%
total	21	21%	21%	21%
total	178	178%	178%	178%
total	129	129%	129%	129%
total	219	219%	219%	219%
total	11	11%	11%	11%
total	40	40%	40%	40%
total	80	80%	80%	80%
total	2	2%	2%	2%

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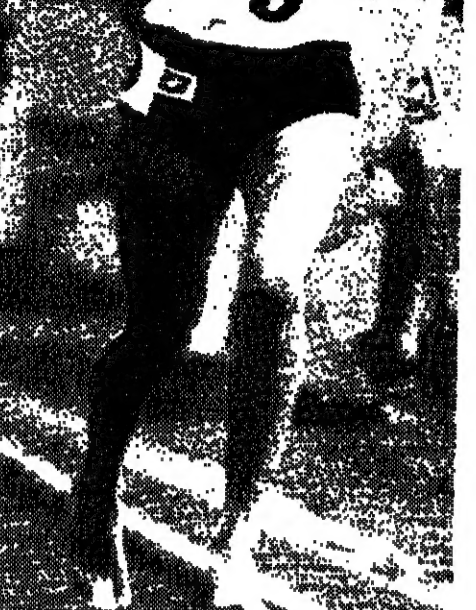


## SPORTS

## Budd Sets Mark in 5,000

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — Zola Budd set a world record of 14 minutes and 48.07 seconds in the women's 5,000-meter run here Monday, slicing more than ten seconds off the old mark of 14:58.89.

The 19-year-old South African-born runner, now a British citizen, raced away from Norwegian Ingrid Kristiansen, who set the record last year during an international meet. Kristiansen finished second in 14:57.43, also inside her old mark.



Zola Budd, running her record-setting 5,000.

Budd agreed last Friday to compete in the race, but word of her entry was suppressed for fear of an anti-apartheid demonstration; her homeland is barred from international sport because of its policy of racial separation, known as apartheid. The announcement that she would compete was not made until just before Monday's meet began.

A crowd of 12,000 at the Crystal Palace Stadium saw the barefoot Budd's performance, but an estimated 3,000 more arrived after it was all over.

Doug Goodman, head of the British Athletics Promotion Unit, said: "Zola has been the target for anti-apartheid demonstrators this season and we were worried it would happen again."

"We had to take a calculated risk — either to make an announcement well in advance and run the risk of trouble, or allow her to compete knowing that there would be no pressure. It was regrettable that some spectators missed her race, but we don't feel we cheated them. We had to weigh the pros and cons of the situation."

Budd and Kristiansen had decided before the race to share the pace-making and, after quickly pulling away from the rest of the field, they played cat-and-mouse for eight of the 12 laps. But then Budd moved clear and won by about 70 meters.

Although criticism and controversy have dogged her career since she became a Briton last year (in time to compete in the 1984 Summer Olympic Games), Budd received a standing ovation on her lap of honor.

Some of Budd's track appearances have been marred by anti-apartheid demonstrations, but her Olympic final clash with U.S. favorite Mary Decker attracted even more attention.

In the 3,000-meter race the two tangled legs; the American crashed out of the race and was left sobbing and injured on the infield while Budd, amid a storm of booing, continued to finish seventh.

Budd's international career almost ended when she was persuaded to return to Britain and this year has won her first-ever indoor race, her first national title and also the world cross-country crown.

Nine days ago she won the Europa Cup 3,000 meters in Moscow, and in Zurich last Wednesday she was narrowly beaten in the mile by Decker, who set a world record, and Olympic 3,000-meter champion Maricica Puica.

Monday's performance will not earn Budd the £50,000 pounds (about \$70,000) being offered by a champagne company for a world record set in Britain by a British athlete because the 5,000 is not an Olympic event for women. (UPI, AP)

## Late Surge Rallies Angels Past Error-Prone Tigers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANAHEIM, California — Sel-don is one game in a 162-game schedule a true reflection of two teams' seasons. But such a game was played here Sunday as the California Angels overcame the Detroit Tigers 7-1.

The division-leading Angels, after staying close on the combined pitching of Jim Stilton and Stewart Criburn, scored seven runs in the last three innings for their 34th comeback victory of the season. And the Tigers, the defending World Series champions, added five more errors to their league-leading total.

"We haven't done anything right all year," said Detroit Manager Sparky Anderson. "This wasn't a one-day affair — not after 121 errors. I don't know what we're going to do about it."

Tiger center fielder Chet Lemon had gone more than a year without an error — until making three Sunday.

"We have received some cooperation lately, but we'll accept anything that comes our way," said Manager Gene Mauch, whose Angels, despite a batting and pitching slump, have won three of their last four to move 2½ games ahead of Kansas City in the Western Division race.

Jim Stilton, with effectiveness that belied his 1-7 record since mid-May, limited Detroit to Alan Trammell's sixth-inning home run until giving way to Criburn with two outs in the sixth. Reliever Stewart Criburn held the Tigers hitless, the rest of the way to pare his team-leading earned-run average to 1.80.

"Good pitching picks up our bench," said Criburn, a 28-year-old who spent a decade in the minors and who is a rookie-of-the-year contender. "If we hold the other team down, those guys will start hitting."

A three-run sixth featured RBI singles by Bob Boone and Rod Carew, but errors by Lemon and catcher Marty Castillo also helped. In the eighth against Walt Ter-

rell, the Angels loaded the bases with one out on a walk to Dick Schofield, Ruppert Jones's double and an intentional walk to Carew; Juan Beniquez promptly singled home two runs, and Lemon's wild throw home enabled Carew to score on the play. Beniquez, who took third on Lemon's throw, tallied the final run on Reggie Jackson's first sacrifice fly of the year.

Yankees 8, Mariners 5: In Seattle, Dan Pasqua drove in four runs with three hits, including a three-run homer, to pace the victory that gave New York a three-game series sweep of the Mariners and moved the Yankees, winners of 10 of their last 11, to within three games of Eastern Division-leading Toronto. New York's Don Mattingly hit a two-run home run and increased his major league-leading RBI total to 104.

White Sox 5, Blue Jays 3: In Chicago, Harold Baines's three-run homer keyed a four-run first that helped White Sox end a five-game losing streak. Floyd Bannister

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

ter won his first game since June 10. Rangers 7, Royals 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Pete O'Brien drove in four runs and Toby Harrah three to support the five-hit pitching of Charlie Hough and pinch-hitter Brett Hogue. George Brett hit home run No. 20, the sixth time he has hit at least 20 in a season.

A's 10, Orioles 4: In Oakland, California, Dave Kingman and Steve Henderson hit two-run homers to lead the A's to a 10-4 victory over the Orioles. Kingman, who finally beat Mike Flanagan, Flanagan entered the game with a 15-4 career mark against the A's, including a 10-0 record at the Oakland Coliseum. Kingman's 26th home run of the year extended his consecutive-game hitting streak to a career-high 11.

Indians 6-2, Brewers 2-0: In Cleveland, George Vukovich's two-run fifth-inning homer gave the Indians a doubleheader sweep of Mil-

waukee. In the opener, Jerry Willard and Mike Hargrove each singled home two runs to make a winner of Tom Waddell, who is 3-0 since joining the starting rotation July 31 and who has won five straight decisions overall. The two victories gave Cleveland a season-high four-game winning streak.

Pirates 9-10, Astros 3-9: In the National League, in Pittsburgh, the last-place Pirates rallied twice in the second game to sweep a doubleheader with Houston. Pittsburgh scored five runs in the seventh of the nightcap to take a 9-4 lead, but the Astros came back with four in the eighth and one in the ninth before Sammy Khalifa singled in Mike Brown with one out in the home ninth. In the opener, winning pitcher Rick Reuschel drove in three runs with a home run and a double. The Pirates have won six of their last nine games, during which they have totaled 47 runs.

Cardinals 5, Braves 2: In Atlanta, Tom Herr tripled home two runs in the seventh and four pitchers com-

bined on a seven-inning game as first place St. Louis stayed a game ahead of New York in the Eastern Division. It was the Braves' sixth straight loss.

Expos 6, Dodgers 1: In Montreal, Hubie Brooks drove in three runs to back Bill Guillard's five-hit performance as the Expos ended Bob Welch's personal eight-game winning streak. Brooks is Montreal's leader in RBIs with 74, one more than his previous career high.

Reds 5, Cubs 3: In Cincinnati, Bo Diaz's sixth-inning double off the left-field wall broke a 3-3 tie and the Reds went on to make Tom Browning (13-9) the major league's winningest rookie this year. Cincinnati's player-manager, Pete Rose, did not play; he remains 12 hits short of Ty Cobb's all-time mark of 4,191.

Phillies 14, Giants 5: In Philadelphia, Juan Samuel and Von Hayes hit back-to-back fourth-inning homers to highlight an attack that included 10 extra-base hits and buried San Francisco. (AP, UPI)

## Gooden Youngest Pitcher Ever to Win 20 Games

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dwight Gooden doesn't take to pitching in a tropical rain forest. He had trouble getting a grip in Sunday's dampness, slinging the ball wild in the general direction of home plate and even third base at one particularly slippery moment.

"I just couldn't find my rhythm," Gooden said. "The ball wasn't rubbing up enough." He was so thrown off his game by the showers and the wet grounds that he lasted only six innings, struck out only four San Diego Padres and gave up five hits. A thoroughly un-Gooden performance.

But after he'd departed, he was the beneficiary of five insurance runs and became the winning pitcher for the 20th time in 23 decisions this season.

With the 9-3 triumph, Gooden became the youngest major-league pitcher ever to win 20 games in a year. In 1939, Bob Feller of Cleveland won his 20th at the age of 20 years, 10 months and 5 days; Gooden was 20 years, 9 months and 9 days old as he sloshed his way to victory Sunday. Christy Mathewson had held the National League record, winning his 20th at 21 years, 1 month and 9 days back in 1901.

Gooden also won his 14th straight decision, the longest winning streak in the major leagues this year, and four better than the previous Met record of 10, by Tom Seaver in 1969. In a season of records — Tom Seaver's 300th victory, Rod Carew's 3,000th hit and Pete Rose chasing Ty Cobb's record for total hits — Gooden's accomplishment only accentuates that baseball continues to come up with heroes to match the greatest names in its history: Mathewson, Cobb, Feller, Carew, Seaver, Rose, Gooden.

Gooden was up against two opponents: the defending league champions and a steady rain. If the Mets didn't have Gooden going (and a huge advance sale for another giveaway day game might easily have been called off before fans ever left for Shea Stadium. But the money was in the till, and management listened to forecasts of diminishing showers. It was still pouring when the Mets should

have been taking infield practice, but Gooden did not seem nervous about going for the earliest 20th-victory season in history. He strolled around the clubhouse with teammates and reporters leaving him pretty much alone. "You don't want to be priming him too much," said catcher-psychologist Gary Carter, a few lockers away. "You don't want him to be thinking about the weather too much. But it had to be tough on him, thinking we might not get it."

Gooden said later: "I just prepared myself as if we were going to start on time."

The rain let up by game time. The Padres were slip-sliding away in the first inning, giving up three watermarked runs, and the day seemed made for a pitcher who could strike out batters and not put the ball in play too many times. In his last start, Gooden had struck out 16 San Francisco Giants, but Sunday he threw two wild pitches in the third inning, after making only three all season. He also made a throwing error after fielding a bunt and trying to throw out a runner at third base when there was no force play.

"Gary yelled 'third' and I just rushed my throw," he said later. "It was a good call. I had time."

Carter went out to the mound to talk to Gooden: "I was trying to pump him up a little. I was afraid it might affect his concentration when he threw the ball away. He was upset. He takes pride in his fielding."

Gooden's wild third inning helped the Padres score twice, and the Mets were still leading, 4-3, when Manager Dave Johnson used a pinch-hitter for Gooden in the sixth.

"He didn't have his good control," Johnson said. "I didn't want to push him. I'm sure he could have won another inning or two, but he had thrown 90-some pitches already, on top of the 149 against the Giants, so I just said, 'That's enough.'"

And how did Gooden react to being lifted after six innings? Just how any emerging young hero, in the mold of Mathewson and Feller and Seaver, would. Said Johnson: "He just nodded." —GEORGE VECSEY



Dwight Gooden, up against the defending league champions and a steady rain.

## VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

## Baseball Drug Abuse: Time for Action

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The image is a frightening one. A pitcher, zonked out from something he inhaled between innings, decides he can blow the batter away with an inside pitch. The batter, zonked out from something he inhaled between innings, decides he is immortal and leans into the pitch.

Never happen? Let's just hope it doesn't, but the chances are the two forces have already been in place, according to a series on cocaine abuse in baseball in The New York Times last week. In the articles, two admitted drug abusers, Tim Lincecum and Louie Smith, with admirable candor and detail, described the depths they had reached before rehabilitation.

"I was trying to find ways of not getting caught," admitted Lincecum, who told how he hid headfirst to protect the expensive supply of cocaine in his hip pocket.

His slide might take him directly into the waiting tag by the second baseman, and a few knowledgeable fans and reporters and baseball people might wonder why he did not perform a standard hook slide to the side of the base.

The reason he dove headfirst is that he did not want to leave his stash of cocaine in his locker or his jacket while he was in the game, so he carried it with him in a vial while he was running the bases.

Some players have carried the effect of the drug with them on the field: the heightened sense of self-awareness, the grandiosity, into which drug abusers retreat. Lost in themselves, they can think only of protecting their stash. Or perhaps while they are thinking about whether they can manage a short in the bathroom before the next inning, they are picked off first base flat-footed. Their brains are fried; their competitive edge is gone, perhaps never to return.

There are hardheads who believe that all drug addicts are alike, that all abusers should be banned, that rehabilitation is a fraud, that reform is suspect. At the very least, the witness of Lincecum and Smith is evidence that some players can make it back, day by day, but their testimony should scare the daylight out of their colleagues, and the rest of us.

One need only read about the investigations and arrests in several cities, of players being called in to testify, of the list of players who have sought rehabilitation, and the agreement by John McHale, the president of the Montreal Expos,

and Raines that eight or nine members of the Expos were on drugs a few years back, to know there has been an epidemic.

Donald Fehr, the acting executive of the Major League Baseball Players Association, said Tuesday: "As far as I can tell, the epidemic peaked several years ago. It became known that cocaine is more dangerous than people had thought." Lee MacPhail, of the owners' relations committee also said Tuesday that he believed the problem was declining.

The failure of the Expos to achieve their World Series potential in the early '80s is too recent to forget. I remember being in the Montreal dressing room before a game in 1980, and receiving an impassioned interview from one of its players, whose verbal skills were in better shape than his motor skills. I never even considered he might be on an induced high, but I remembered that interview on the day he dropped out of the league a few years later.

For those of us who wouldn't know cocaine from celery salt, awareness comes slowly and surprisingly. I remember writing a column about a relief pitcher who loafed through the early innings but became a fire-breathing monster in the late innings, according to his admiring teammates. In last week's articles I learned that relief pitchers can time their cocaine usage late in the game to be soaring when they are called upon to save a lead.

Peter Ueberroth, the commissioner of baseball, has ordered mandatory drug tests for baseball personnel, who are sure not immune from abuse, but his principal target happens to be out of his reach: the players. There is currently an agreement between labor and management in which clubs can request voluntary testing for suspect players, and a neutral panel of three doctors who will judge whether players need treatment. The system seems to have been a convenient channel for supervising a few problem players, and scaring a lot more.

There is already mandatory testing for drugs at the Olympic Games. At World Cup soccer matches, two players from each team are selected at random at a drug station in the runway from the field. The idea of occasional mandatory testing has always seemed anathema to any notion of personal liberty, but what do you do when an entire profession is plagued by a disease?

Baseball players are not exactly like airline pilots or school teachers or any other anonymous body of workers. They are highly visible and highly rich; they attract leeches who want to siphon off some of the money and the fame. The fact that no players have been indicted in the current Pittsburgh investigation is not necessarily unfair; law officers tend to go after the supply structure rather than the consumers in major drug cases. Athletes are not, and should not be, immune from prosecution for criminal possession, but in the long run, the chore of drug supervision rests within baseball.

Ryne Duren, the former pitcher and a recovering alcoholic who is a valuable drug counselor in Madison, Wisconsin, believes that baseball players profit from being na-

tional figures, and should submit to testing. Fehr believes the current drug agreement with the owners is working. But if the recent epidemic has not already begun to subside

significantly, mandatory testing may soon be the only protection for athletes endangered by their own success, by their own fortunes and by their own lack of awareness.

## SPORTS BRIEFS



Teleprompter, edging Greinton to win the Arlington Million.

CHICAGO (AP) — Teleprompter, a 14-1 shot from England, led all the way Sunday to win the fifth running of the Arlington Million, edging hard-charging favorite Greinton by three-quarters of a length.

Trained by John Watts and ridden by Tony Ives, the 5-year-old Teleprompter negotiated the mile-and-a-quarter turf course in two minutes, three and two-fifths seconds to take down the top prize of \$600,000. Greinton, under Laffit Pincay Jr., made a great charge down the stretch but was unable to overtake the leader. Flying Pigeon was third and King of Clubs finished fourth in the 13-horse field.

Called "the English John Henry" because he is a gelding, Teleprompter had won 9 of 21 previous races, finishing out of the money four times.

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — Roger Maltbie cruised to a 4-stroke victory here Sunday in the World Series of Golf.

Maltbie, 34, who broke a 9-year victory drought earlier this season, shot a front-running, 4-under-par 66 and acquired the most prestigious title of his 11-year career with a 269 total, 11 strokes under par on the 7,173-yard Firestone Country Club course.

Denis Watson, who entered the final round tied for the lead with Maltbie, dropped long birdie puts on the 11th and 13th holes to close to within a shot of the lead, but a double bogey at No. 14 put him three behind with four holes to play. Watson finished in par-7 for second place. Tom Kite (a closing 68) and Calvin Peete (67) shared third at 273.

Curtis Strange, with a 286 total that tied him for 32d place in the 41-man international field, won \$6,750 to set a single-season money-winning record for the PGA tour. His winnings for the year come to \$534,331, breaking the record of \$530,808 set by Tom Watson in 1980.

For the Record  
Boris Becker of West Germany defeated Mats Wilander of Sweden, 6-4, 6-2, to win the final of the Association of Tennis Professionals Sunday in Mason, Ohio. (AP)  
Frenchman Philippe Streiff will drive for the Ligier Formula 1 auto team for the rest of the season, starting with the Sept. 8 Italian Grand Prix, the team announced Sunday in Zandvoort, the Netherlands. (UPI)

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Major League Leaders

Major League Leaders					
NATIONAL LEAGUE					
	G	A	B	R	Pct.
McGee, S.L.	122	447	89	137	.247
Herr, S.L.	119	427	73	144	.227
Guerrero, L.A.	113	396	85	126	.217
Raines, M.	117	454	91	141	.231
Cwynar, S.D.	118	425	149	149	.207
Crutcher, H.	109	425	56	127	.200
Morrell, C.H.	120	423	82	129	.209
Parker, C.H.	120	472	40	146	.206
Henderson, N.Y.	121	448	41	132	.209
Oleson, C.J.	111	383	43	113	.205
Ross, M.	109	425	82	129	.209
Roster: Murray, Atlanta; Mc, St. Louis; Montre, Montreal; Herr, S. L.; Guerrero, L. A.; Raines, M.; Wynar, S. D.; Crutcher, H.; Morrell, C. H.; Parker, C. H.; Henderson, N. Y.; Oleson, C. J.; Ross, M.; Los Angeles; Mc, St. Louis; R.					
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WILSON: Philadelphia; St. N.					
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## POLAND POSTCARD

## 'A Generation of Poets'

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

JAROCIN, Poland — A scream swept across a field packed with teenagers bristling with black leather, chains and tortured hair. "Prohibit; prohibit; prohibit," was the cry. "People are dying."

Thus began the final concert of the Jarocin rock music festival, a celebration of loud guitars, exotic styles and aggressive alienation that has become a remarkable forum of independent expression for Poland's young generation.

Thousands of youth came to party, camp, and cheer bands who sang of hopelessness, aimlessness and fear of nuclear war. "No goal, no future, no hope, no joy; that's the picture of our generation," went one lyric.

Such themes blared out from Jarocin, a small town in Poland's farmlands, for five long nights this month, to the bemusement of Communist authorities and emissaries of the Roman Catholic Church. Bands performed under such names as Jail, Trial and Dead Sea Formation.

The audience dressed according to clan: There were skinheads in leather and chains, punks in black lipstick and dyed, teased hair, and even a few hippies in T-shirts and pony tails.

The Jarocin festival has become both a rare Polish outlet for social and economic frustration and a barometer of youth coming of age after the Solidarity era.

"We are creating national culture, like it or not," said Walter Chelostowski, a festival organizer. "A generation of poets is being born here with strong ties to reality. The youth reacted to this movement are mostly from working-class families. They say in polls that they are frustrated with life, alienated by schools and jobs, fearful about the future."

"For them, rock seems to be the only alternative," said an organizer of the festival, which began in 1980. "After martial law was introduced [in 1981], rock became special because it was the only youth activity that was not prohibited."

The young are a special concern for the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski and for the opposition. The party's Central Committee has held two meetings in the last four years to discuss programs

for youth. Communists and opposition activists have urged special efforts to win over young Poles.

Neither side seems to have had much success. To judge from polls carried out at the festival, many Polish youth simply feel adrift.

For many participants, the attraction of Jarocin seemed to be its removal from the restrictions and institutions of everyday life.

Here, I can forget about everything," said Wojciech Raulo, 19, a student and heavy-metal fan. "I can express myself completely."

Critics say the authorities tolerate the festival as a way of distracting and manipulating youth. In recent years, however, official disquiet with Jarocin has surfaced in a series of measures to control the event, including censorship of some lyrics, a ban on alcohol and a requirement that all concert-goers wear photo identification cards.

The results have also had uncertain results. Trying to reach the rock fans, Andrzej Madej, a monk, spent a week with 100 volunteers seeking to entice youth to a local church for films, Masses and free food.

His most conspicuous reward was a request by the leader of a group of 500 punk fans that a "punks only" Mass be celebrated at midnight. The punk leader demanded that Madej deliver a homily saying that "punks have to be united at all times," Madej said. "This problem was that when his punks got into fights, some of them were running away."

Madaj said he complied with the request, only to be faced with a tough flock who stamped the floor, waved their arms and shouted at him throughout the service. "If it were up to me, I would be against the festival," he said. "But there are very authentic things in what they do, and we have to try and support them. Here these youth are able to fully realize themselves."

■ **Blues Festival in Olsztyn**  
Polish blues, eclipsed by rock in the 1970s, is enjoying a revival. The Associated Press reports from Olsztyn, a 14th-century city 215 kilometers (135 miles) north of Warsaw. The second annual Olsztyn Blues Nights, a four-day, government-financed festival organized by the official Polish Students' Association, drew thousands of youths.

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

## Going 'Straight for the Small Potatoes'

By Mervyn Rothstein  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sitting on a sofa in his suite at the Algonquin Hotel, Garrison Keillor leans forward and looks at a microphone on the table. "This is a little tiny one," he says. He picks it up and begins talking to it. "How are you doing, Buddy?"

Microphones have been nice to Keillor. Perhaps that explains why he is nice to them. For more than a decade he has been host of "A Prairie Home Companion," a weekly U.S. radio listeners' every Saturday with his tales of Lake Wobegon, Minnesota, "the town that time forgot and that the decades cannot improve," and of its inhabitants and places — Ralph of Ralph's Pretty Good Grocery Store ("Remember, if you can't find it at Ralph's, you can probably get along without it"), Our Lady of Perpetual Responsibility Church (where Father Emil has been known to stand up in the middle of a confession and say "Oh, you didn't"), the Sidetrack Tap ("where the old guys sit and lose some memory capacity with a glass of peppermint schnapps, which Wally knows how to keep adding to so that they can tell the old lady they only had one"), and of course, the Statue of the Unknown Norwegian.

At the same time, Keillor has been pursuing a career as a writer. His work has appeared in The New Yorker, The Atlantic and other publications, and his first book, "Happy to Be Here," a collection of his pieces, was a big seller.

Now he has combined the two careers with the publication by Viking of "Lake Wobegon Days," a chronicle of the little Midwestern prairie town that he admits bears more than a close resemblance to Anoka, Minnesota, where he was born 43 years ago.

"The book was my project to get myself back to being a writer, a writer as I dreamed I might be when I was a child," he said. "I have been writing since I was a little boy and always knew that that was what I wanted to do. But when I got out of college I found radio to be a more possible way



Keillor in earlier "Prairie Home Companion" days.

of earning a living. And even when I began publishing with The New Yorker in 1970 I was still torn between radio, which is improvisational and colloquial and more intimate and more sentimental to me, and my other writing, which tended to be a little drier, a piece of craft.

"And in the conflict between radio and writing, radio being kind of like a warm bath and writing being like a cold shower, I arrived at doing this monologue on Saturday nights, about 15 to 20 minutes in length. For me, the monologue was the favorite thing I had done in radio. It was based on writing, but in the end it was radio, it was standing up and leaning forward into the dark and talking, letting words come out of you. And I wanted to take this radio serial that I had made up and bring it around back to the writing that I had always wanted to do."

Keillor's two-hour radio show, consisting of live music as well as the monologue, is broadcast live by Minnesota Public Radio and American Public Radio to more than 260 stations across the country Saturday nights from St. Paul, where he lives.

For Keillor, live radio is something special. "I do feel strongly that live radio is the basis of our show, and not my talent, not our coming from the Midwest," he said. "Someday, reporters will be asking television performers if they have any ideas of going into radio. Now, we smile as we say that because everyone would regard going from television to radio as a demotion, as a comedown — but it is not. I think that I have something going on with the audience that people in television don't know about. TV is tiny. TV is a little box. It's a little piece of furniture. The picture

limits television. It makes everything that happens exactly that size.

"Radio, depending on what's there, how you listen to it, how you feel about it — radio can fill up the entire room. It can be immense. Radio, as you sit and focus in on something that comes from it, isn't the size of the receiver. Your image is not limited to that. It can be as big as the world."

Keillor draws most of his material from his own experience. The residents of Lake Wobegon, he said, "include almost all the people I've known in my life. The town also incorporates most of what has ever happened to me."

He considers himself very much a person with a small-town sensibility, very much in tune with the virtues of small-town America and very much a part of Lake Wobegon (population 942), "where much of the day you could stand in the middle of Main Street and not be in anyone's way."

As Keillor wrote in his new book: "Left to our own devices, we Wobegonians go straight for the small potatoes. Majestic doesn't appeal to us; we like the Grand Canyon better with Clarence and Arlene parked in front of it, smiling. We feel uneasy at momentous events."

"It's a town that becomes more real to me as time goes by," he said. "It becomes real to me as a place that I have left. I have lived in St. Paul for about 12 years, and I believe I'll probably live in St. Paul for a long time, at least as long as I can on doing this show. But I can imagine a time in the future when I might go back to Lake Wobegon to live."

"One of the themes of the stories is the theme of small pleasures, and one thing I've tried to give myself over in the course of telling these stories is to stand in praise of common and modest things. And that really is at the heart of Lake Wobegon — the pleasure of porches, and small conversation, and fresh vegetables, the pleasure of winter, the pleasure of the familiar, every year, coming around and around. And a person could make a life on that."

## Artie Shaw Jams Again

Artie Shaw has just completed a week-long engagement with his new 16-member band at the Blue Note, one of New York's top jazz clubs, and says it was the emotional peak of his musical career. It was the first time he had played a New York club since his quintet left the Embers on 52d Street in 1954. The Blue Note had a full house every night. Shaw, 75, said the crowd "took everything we could give them" and asked the band to stretch out more in improvisation. Shaw won fame as a clarinetist in the 1930s and 40s and his band recorded many hits, including "Begin the Beguine," "Summertime" and "Indian Love Call." At the height of his popularity, he discarded the clarinet and said he would never play it again. He's kept that vow; in the new group, Dick Johnson handles clarinet and leads the band in Shaw's absence. Shaw said he organized the group in December 1983 to keep a vital kind of American music alive. But he said, "If the audiences keep going to Cyndi Lauper, Madonna, Bruce Springsteen, Prince and company, there is a very dim future for us."

James Irwin, leading a six-man expedition, has embarked on his fourth effort to find Noah's Ark on Mount Ararat. Turkish mountain troops are escorting the former U.S. astronaut Irwin and five other Christian fundamentalists on a four-day climb. The team has been advised not to spend nights at camps on Ararat's southwest face, where foreign climbers have been harassed by what the government said were Kurdish separatists.

Only a tiny fraction of the money raised in the Live Aid concert for African famine relief has been used and no food or medicine has been shipped, Live Aid officials say. Philip Rastel, an accountant who recently returned from a fact-finding trip to Africa, said he could not say when Live Aid would ship the first food. "We were hoping to move sooner but you can't start zooming up without being properly geared," he said. Officials said that of the million of pounds raised by the twin concerts in Philadelphia and London, \$2 million (about \$2.8 million) had been spent on buying a fleet of trucks and setting up

teams of relief workers. The remaining money is collecting interest in bank accounts. . . . The rock singer Bob Geldof, who is one of Live Aid's organizers, and Simon Le Bon of the rock group Duran Duran went to Bermuda to pick up the island's contribution to Live Aid: a check for \$210,413.

A 3-year-old boy walked into Disneyland in Anaheim, California, to become the park's 250 millionth visitor and win a bonus of gifts as part of a yearlong celebration of Disneyland's 30th anniversary. Brooks Bear seemed a bit bewildered by all the fuss, smiling only when Mickey Mouse gave him a kiss. His father, Bruce, seemed more excited — not surprising, considering gifts such as a new Cadillac, a trip to Japan, thousands of free miles of air travel and a lifetime pass to all Disney theme parks.

Daegil Kim, 23, of Seoul, is the winner of the sixth Robert Casadesu international piano competition at the Cleveland Institute of Music. He won \$5,000, an appearance with the Cleveland Orchestra and recitals at the Cleveland Museum of Art and the Mason Franchise in New York. He will also appear as a soloist with the orchestra in the Philharmonie in Paris and the Orchestre Philharmonique in Lille, France.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy is in a race over a forthcoming book about his former wife that says he had an active extra-marital love life. The Boston Herald reports, "Living With the Kennedys" by Marcia Chellis says affairs eventually drove Kennedy's wife, Joan, to drink and divorce. The Herald reported. Some Kennedy-watchers believe the book will hurt Kennedy's chances for the White House. The whispering campaign on the senator's women problem, as it's been called, now will grow into a loud murmur, said Peter Collier, author of "The Kennedys: An American Drama." He predicted it would be "a major issue." A Kennedy spokesman, Brian Delaney, poo-pooed that notion, though. It's probably the 300th book on the Kennedys, he said.

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